******************************* **3(c** ᇔ * **%** 3/5 EVALUATION OF URBAN BASIC SERVICES * * FOR THE POOR (UBSP) IN UTTAR PRADESH alc: ЭŘС **%** Sponsored by 3 a)c State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) * 300 Government of Uttar Pradesh 2 * 3 :(c -0-**AC** JAFRI 307-769542 JAF 3 1. Urban Development 300 . ak 2. Poverelly Socio-× GIDS Library Welfale Aspet 200 35430 * AC. 1307.769542 IAF 380 : GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES 3 , Aliganj Housing Scheme °0° * **LUCKNOW 226 024** * **=** 1999 7 1 307-769546**************** JAF

PREFACE

Slums/bastis of towns/cities accommodate roughly more than one-fifth urban population in Uttar Pradesh which itself is the most populous state of the world and comes seventh if compared in the hierarchy of the countries. The dwellers of these bastis are the migrants from the neighbouring rural areas who are generally the agricultural landless poor and unskilled-low-paid mostly engaged in the unorganised sector. Bastis generally emerge in open space of towns/cities, where no municipal services/facilities like water, electricity, sanitation, health, drainage, road, transport, etc. are available. People build their own houses with the material easily available locally like, mud, wood, bamboo, tin or unclaimed scrap from the old delapidated buildings. These houses are generally unhygeinic, devoid of toilets, bathrooms, water supply, electricity, etc.

with the joint efforts of Centre and State Government and UNICEF, the scheme 'Urban Basic Services for the Poor' (UBSP) was launched in 1992 to improve the quality of life of poorest of the poor in the identified bastis of Uttar Pradesh. The main objective of UBSP was to improve the condition of most vulnerable members of the society, especially women and children. The Community Societies were registered in all these bastis which are run by the democratically elected/selected Community Volunteers (CVs) who are the local ladies. In this way a link through

convergence has been established between the State Urban Development Agency (SUDA), District Urban Development Agency (DUDA) and the individual of the UBSP bastis. coordination, various schemes like health care, hygiene, sanitation, Balwari Shiksha, Anoupcharik Shiksha, water supply, laying kharanja roads, community latrines, community centres, awareness campaign, training for better employment, distribution of free goods, medicines and pushtahar, etc. were launched. These UBSP efforts can be considered as a great success in bringing up the most neglected one with the main stream of the urban life-style. Most of the services/ facilities like water supply, kharanja road, community services, etc. also helped the neighbourhood, which made the UBSP most popular. Actually, once the self help through convergence is established the objective of the UBSP is achieved, as expected that the self-help mechanism would take care the bastis as well as its individual among the vulnerable lot.

The UBSP scheme is one of the noble efforts for improving the living condition in urban bastis, and its success would depend upon it's persistence through the community efforts. Generally the basti dwellers are unskilled and their livilihood depend upon meagre earnings where their entire efforts are concentrated to avoid the starvation. In such circumstances other welfares become unthinkable. Also the fear is that the rural influx would

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The UBSP scheme is one of the noble efforts for improving the living condition in urban bastis, and its success would depend upon it's persistence through the community efforts. Generally the basti dwellers are unskilled and their livilihood depend upon meagre earnings where their entire efforts are concentrated to avoid the starvation. In such circumstances other welfares become unthinkable. Also the fear is that the rural influx would

continue to rise towards towns/cities and the number and size of bastis would grow. Therefore, SUDA and DUDA's involvement with UBSP scheme should have to continue for some more time along with the special emphasis for better employment.

This project on 'Evaluation of Urban Basic Services for the Poor' was sanctioned by the State Urban Development Agency, Department of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation, Government of Uttar Pradesh in August 1998. First of all I am extremely grateful to Shri S.N. Jha, IAS, Principal Secretary and then also Director of SUDA who not only sanctioned the project but also extended the scholarly insight while pursuing the study. Shri C.M. Srivastava, IAS, who later took the charge of SUDA as a Director also inspired during the course of study, I am extremely grateful to him. I am also grateful to Shri R.K. Ojha, PCS, Additional Director of SUDA who was constantly in touch and helped us in various ways from field survey to writing the project report. I am also grateful to Shri Balram Vaish, Deputy Director, SUDA, who gave valuable suggestions while preparing the I am also thankful to Shri R.K. Chandola, questionnaire. Statistical Officer, SUDA who was always available to help, particularly in locating the DUDA officers while our staff was on field survey.

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I am sure that this evaluation study would be helpful in evolving the future strategy to improve the bastis more effectively in order to meet the highest standard urban norms.

S.S.A. Jafri

Giri Institute of Development Studies Lucknow

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The Urban Basic Services for (Poor (UBSP) is a scheme to promote community-based organisations in poor and underdeveloped clusters of slums/bastis in the cities and towns. Its purpose is to ensure these groups to receive the entitled Government services from central, state and municipal programmes. It provides for 'gap' filling financial support until such ongoing programmes fully cover the target areas. It provides for resources matched with community and family investments in promoting the community itself to take ongoing responsibility for its improvement aiming at making these families and neighbourhoods full partners in Town/city development. It is emphasized that the first line of action is convergence with the responsible department/agency at town/city or district level in cases of this not being UBSP resources are available based on immediately possible. community needs and interest for financial support on the assumption that the responsible department will arrange for appropriate support.

The Urban Basic Services Programme in India was initiated during Seventh Five Year Plan, funded by the

Central and State Governments and the UNICEF. On recommendations of the National Commission on Urbanisation (NCU), the Government revised it as "Urban Basic Services for the Poor" (UBSP) Programme and integrated it with other urban poverty alleviation programmes. The guidelines of the implementation of the programme were initially issued by the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India in June 1990. The additional guidelines were issued from time to time based on needs and requirements. States were allowed to articulate their own suitable approaches to reach the urban poor faster and to achieve the Eighth Five Year Plan objectives including National Plan of Action for Children (NPA) goals.

UBSP is a dynamic process which functions within the broad goal of creating a facilitating environmnt for a significant improvement in the quality of life of the urban poor. This is envisaged to be achieved through community organisation and mobilisation, empowerment of communities, especially of women, in order to equip them in the roles of decision-making and community management and a process of conversion to enhance the reach and effectiveness of the existing sectoral programmes for the urban poor who are found not only in slums but in a wide range of conditions and layers. It aims to introduce appropriate orientation in the design of a new programme and evolve innovative partnership arrangements to fulfil the community's critical needs. It aims to ensure a sound foundation and evolve new approaches

to promote the participation of the urban poor in their development as well as improvement of towns/cities within the context of Seventy-fourth Constitutional Amendment Act. as a strategy is a flexible and adaptable encouraging local innovation and variations at the state, town/city and community levels in response to local needs and state priorities in the context of national goals. The UBSP is to contribute positively towards achieving national goals and implementation of National Plan of Action among all urban dwellers with participative strategies and plans encompassing the needs, concerns, experiences and opportunities among all towns/cities, residents including the poorest to achieve eradication of poverty by themselves with focus on women and children in receiving common efforts and support. ideology behind the UBSP was "by improving the quality of life of urban poor, the quality of life of everyone in the city improves."

To achieve the Eighth Plan objectives of targetting towns/cities with urban poor households with the aim of universal coverage in a phased manner with the following objectives:

- (a) Effective achievement of social sector goals to provide plateform to other sectoral programmes through community based participtory process.
- (b) Community organization, mobilization and empowerment to establish and support self-reliant community based

women's and other organisations to actively participate in planning, implementation and monitoring of community development programmes.

(c) Convergence through sustainable support system through information dissemination and exchange, partnership across departments, private sector, NGOs and other sectors, establishing linkages between community and city level planning.

Priority was to be given to those towns which had large number of poor population and relatively poorer performance on available indicators of National Plan of Action for Children (NPA) goals. The urban poor for the purpose of the programme were considered as those living below th defined poverty line, including those living in the slums scattered on the outskirt of the towns/cities. The UBSP is not designed to continue intensive inputs and interaction in the same communities. It is expected that Community Organizers will provide intensive time for a few years in an area and then will move on to new areas after handing over the responsibility to the registered community groups in a systematic manner.

Under this scheme, the slums/bastis within the outskirts of municipal area were chosen on the basis of people living below the poverty line. The identification of the poorest of the poor was done on the basis of less than Rs.11,850/-

income per annum per household, condition of the house, drinking water facilities, toilets and non-availability of health services and education, etc. Under this scheme the poorer households were to be uplifted economically, socially and physically. UBSP tried to make the womenfolk to be selfdependent and the provision of Balwadi and Anoupcharik Shiksha was made to educate their children of 3-6 years age groups respectively. In order to make UBSP scheme successful and to implement its' programmes, various Community Development Societies (CDS) were registered and Community Volunteers (CV) women were democractically selected for functioning by the poors themselves. In fact UBSP scheme is a strategy whose aim is to promote the community on cooperation basis and side by side convergence with other This is a sincere effort by the government to departments. uplift the urban poor and encourage them to be selfdependent. In first instance, several programmes were launched, for example, health care and free distribution of medicines, awareness campaign about environment and health, drinking water supply, construction of kharanja road and drains, provision of Balwadis and Anoupcharik Shiksha and Pushtahar, training for better employment, reading/writing and household material distribution and special care for handicapped.

Since 1992, the year when the scheme was launched in Uttar Pradesh, now more than five years have passed, it was necessary to assess whether the scheme was successful or any

alteration is required. After all it is the past experience which will lead us for future success. Government of Uttar Pradesh has entrusted the responsibility to Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow in 1998 to evaluate the UBSP scheme in Uttar Pradesh. Out of total 25 districts where UBSP scheme was implemented, eight sample districts namely Dehradun, Faizabad, Ghaziabad, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Lucknow, Rae Bareli and Shahjahanpur were chosen in order to represent all the regions and all category of towns and cities. Since UBSP scheme serves the poorest of the poor directly and as a whole it benefits all the urban basti dwellers with the active participation of residents to make a healthy and productive environment, specially for women and children.

On the basis of number of beneficiaries, i.e. total physical achievement from 1992 to 1998 were considered as a base for selecting the sample households. Since only 1991 census data of population of UBSP slum/bastis is available which can not equate the present day population, as during last eigh years a lot of shifting and migration of households/ population took place, therefore, the population could not be considered as a base for selecting the households. Total 2951 households involving 15561 population were surveyed in all the eight districts, their towns/cities as district head-quarters, consisting all the 147 UBSP bastis which were covered. Mainly head lady of the household was interrogated about the UBSP and related socio-economic and environment of the households (Table 2). About 157 aspects

(See Appendix) were covered to evaluate the UBSP. Discussion with UBSP officials, basti's CDS, RCV, beneficiaries, general people and overall observation in the field enriched the entire perception required on UBSP for evaluation purposes (See Key-Codes for Appendix Data of UBSP).

CHAPTER II

FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE AND BENEFICIARIES OF UBSP

According to Table 1, in the beginning 1993-94 the total expenditure on UBSP was Rs.302.12 lakh and 29006 people were benefited in Uttar Pradesh out of which 14.29 per cent expenditure and 6.99 per cent beneficiaries were in eight sample towns/cities which are under study. Comparatively UBSP spent more money in Lucknow in 1993-94, but no beneficiary was recorded in that year. Similarly in Jhansi, despite of expenditure no beneficiary appeared. In Dehradun neither expenditure was recorded nor any beneficiary. However, during 1993-94 in eight surveyed towns/cities the proportion of beneficiaries is quite less in comparison to U.P. as a whole than the expenditure incurred in those towns/cities.

proportion of expenditure and number of beneficiaries could not be maintained in eight sample towns/cities in comparison to U.P. as a whole. The expenditure was 20.34 per cent when beneficiaries were only 12.30 per cent. However, Lucknow spent the lions share, i.e. 8.25 per cent of U.P. and also this time proportion of beneficiaries rose to 6.43 per cent.

Table 1: TOTAL FINANCIAL AND PHYSICAL PROGRESS OF U.B.S.P. SCHEME UPTO NOVEMBER 1997

Town/City		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	Total Upto
Dehradun				3.72 (0.87)	26.890 (4.02)	8.42900 (2.09)	
	Phy.				28786 (4.09)	9916 (2.13)	42502 (1.86)
Faizabad	Fin.				6.460 (0.97)	6.66000 (1.65)	
	Phy.			13536 (2.66)	7604 (1.08)	7823 (1.68)	
Ghaziabad					21.920 (3.28)	22.91000 (5.67)	
	Phy.			9648 (1.89)		26950 (5.78)	
Gorakhpur					19.400 (2.90)	10.91000 (2.70)	81.59000 (3.79)
	Phy. Ach.			25000 (4.91)		17054 (3.66)	
Jhansi	Fin. Exp.				24.179 (3.62)		69.37400 (3.23)
	Phy.		0.00)			23897 (5.12)	
Lucknow							240.20000 (11.17)
	Phy. Ach.	(0.00	20195)(6.43)	58304 (11.45)	46544 (6.61)	74933 (16.07)	199976 (8.73)
Rae Bareli	Fin. Exp.	2.78 (0.92)	5.50)(1.58)	12.99 (3.03)	6.571 (0.98)	1.97600 (0.49)	29.81700 (1.39)
	Phy.	2430	3657	15729	7356	2324	31496 (1.38)

Table 1 (contd....)

Town/City		199	93-94	199	4-95	1995	5-96	19	96-97	19	97-98		al UI	-
Shahja- hanpur			3.12 1.03						9.882 2.98)		.02900		.0010	
	_		2231 0.75)						20565 2.92)		4168 0.89)	(4002 1.75	
Total	Fin. Exp.		3.16 4.29)						2.322 7.29)		43.499 35.51)		19.86 28.82	
	Phy.		0678 6.99)		618 .30)	1591 (31.			90214 7.00)		167065 35.82)		57571 25.14	
UTTAR PRADESH			2.12								.16469 100.0)		0.509 100.0	
	•		6006 0.00)						04389 00.0)		466416 100.0)		29021 100.0	

Source : Based upon table supplied by SUDA, Lucknow.

Note : Figures given in parenthesis are percentages.

(Financial Expenditure in Lakh of Rupees).

Fin. Exp. = Financial Expenditure. Phy. Ach. = Physical Achievement.

In Dehradun, Jhansi and Shahjahanpur despite of expenditure no beneficiary was recorded. Among eight towns/cities surveyed only in Gorakhpur beneficiaries were proportionately more in comparison to expenditure on them.

An all time high during 1995-96, in eight sample towns/ cities the total expenditure as compared to U.P. as a whole was incurred 42.05 per cent, but even then the proportion of beneficiaries unmatched, which were comparatively less, i.e. 31.24 per cent. Lucknow again made the lion's share in expenditure, i.e. 15.30 per cent of U.P. but it again remained behind in achieving the balance as the proportion of beneficiaries which remained 11.45 per cent. Rae Bareli, Dehradun and Jhansi showed almost a balance in expenditure and proportion of beneficiaries, contrary to other five towns/cities. A big gap is observed in Gorakhpur between expenditure 8.60 per cent and proportion of beneficiaries only 4.91 per cent.

Though in 1996-97 the level of expenditure on UBSP activities was lowered to 27.29 per cent of U.P. but this time the proportion of beneficiaries was also 27.00 per cent, which can be considered almost a balanced one. Lucknow remained the highest proportion spending city among the surveyed towns/cities with 8.53 per cent of U.P. but the proportion of beneficiaries was comparatively lower, i.e. 6.61 per cent of U.P. Followed by Dehradun where expenditure was 4.02 per cent and beneficiaries were 4.09 per cent which is a well balanced situation. Also in Faizabad, Ghaziabad, Gorakhpur, Jhansi and Rae Bareli where proportions of beneficiaries were more than the proportions of expenditure.

During 1997-98 the actual expenditure on UBSP decreased than the previous year in U.P. as well as in the sample towns/cities, but the proportion of expenditure in surveyed towns/cities was comparatively higher, i.e. 35.51 per cent

than the last year. First time the proportion of beneficiaries was 35.82 per cent which was higher than the expenditure. This time in Lucknow the expenditure on UBSP schemes was almost doubled, i.e. 16.69 per cent than the last year which was also highest. Also the proportion of beneficiaries was a balanced one as compared to expenditure. This year comparatively expenditure was reduced than the previous year in Dehradun, Gorakhpur, Rae Bareli and Shahjahanpur contrary to Faizabad, Ghaziabad, Jhansi and Lucknow where expenditure was increased.

Over all the picture according to Table 1 emerges that upto November 1997 UBSP spent Rs.2150.50969 lakh on its activities in U.P. as a whole in which the share of eight surveyed towns/cities was 28.82 per cent, but the proportion of beneficiaries were only 25.14 per cent out of total 575710 beneficiaries of U.P. except in Dehradun, Jhansi and Rae Bareli where the situation was nearly balanced, in rest of the surveyed towns/cities the proportion of expenditure was higher than the proportion of beneficiaries in comparison to U.P. as a whole

Let us see in the following survey based analysis what the picture emerges in eight selected towns/cities consisting 147 UBSP slum/bastis involving 2951 surveyed households on the basis of overall expenditure and number of claimed beneficiaries. It is well understood that in UBSP scheme not only benefited the poorest of the poor but their neighbour also, which is the main reason of its popularity.

CHAPTER III

POPULATION OF UBSP BASTIS

As stated, 15561 population (Male 8281 and Female 7280) were surveyed through their head lady. As Table-2 shows that the maximum surveyed population belonged to Lucknow with 5564 population (M. 3070 and F. 2494). Followed by Gorakhpur with surveyed population 2043 (M. 1075 and F. 968), Jhansi 1999 (M. 1030 and F. 969), Ghaziabad 1740 (M. 907 and F. 833), Faizabad 1167 (M. 607 and F. 560), Shahjahapur 1150 (M. 626 and F. 524), Dehradun 1025 (M. 498 and F. 527) and Rae Bareli with lowest population 873 (M. 468 and F. 405).

The average size of the households, i.e. persons per household in all the eight sample towns/cities is 5.27. The smallest size of households are in Dehradun, Ghaziabad and Gorakhpur, which are 4.79, 4.88 and 4.91 persons respectively. In all the other towns/cities the size of households are above the average of total sample of eight towns/cities. In Shahjahanpur and Faizabad the average is quite high, i.e. 5.75 and 5.69 persons respectively.

Dehradun has the maximum sex ratio, i.e. 1058 females per 1000 males, whereas Lucknow has lowest sex ratio with only 812 females per 1000 males. The average sex ratio among

Table 2: POPULATION IN UBSP BASTIS

Town/	UBSP	Sample			Population					
City	Bastis	н.н.	of H.H	T	М	F	Ratio			
DEHRADUN	10	214	4.79	1025	498	527	1058			
FAIZABAD	14	205	5.69	1167	607	560	925			
GHAZIABAD	8	356	4.88	1740	907	833	918			
GORAKHPUR	48	416	4.91	2043	1075	968	900			
JHANSI	8	376	5.32	1999	1030	969	941			
LUCKNOW	34	1025	5.42	5564	3070	2494	812			
RAEBARELI	14	159	5.49	873	468	405	865			
SHAHJAHANPUR	11	200	5.75	1150	626	524	83 7			
TOTAL	147	2951	5.27	15561	8281	7280	879			

Source: Based on Survey Conducted at Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow for the Project: 'Evaluation of Urban Basic Services For the Poor', August-December, 1998

all the eight districts is 879 females per 1000 males. The highest sex ratio in Dehradun is because working age male population has migrated out either to serve in the Army or to take up jobs in other cities.

By going through the age group population among the eight towns/cities average male 58.43 and female 58.23 per cent were working age population (15-59 years). The

dependent population (0-14 and 60 and above years) among male is 41.57 per cent, whereas females are 41.77 per cent. Male children in the age group of 0-2 years are 4.09 per cent and female 4.59 per cent, whereas in the age group of 3-6 years, male children are 12.14 per ent and females 13.05 per cent.

Table 3: CHILDREN'S POPULATION IN UBSP BASTIS

Town/City	Percentage of children to total population									
10wii, Oley				AGE-	GRO	UPS				
		(0 -2)		(3-6)			(7 -	14)	
	T	М	F	T	М	F	T	М	F	
:										
DEHRADUN	4.20	4.82	3.61	16.78	15.86	17.65	23.71	23.09	24.29	
FAIZABAD	2.31	2.64	1.96	11.91	11.70	12.14	24.08	21.42	26.96	
GHAZIABAD	5.52	5.29	5.76	14.08	14.55	13.57	24.66	26.68	22.45	
GORAKHPUR	3.96	3.26	4.75	15.32	15.63	14.98	23.25	23.72	22.73	
JHANSI	5.95	5.92	5.99	12.46	13.11	11.76	20.31	21.07	19.50	
LUCKNOW	3.99	3.62	4.45	10.42	9.74	11.27	20.00	20.81	19.01	
RAEBARELI	3.44	3.63	3.21	15.23	13.46	17.28	28.98	31.62	25.93	
SHAHJAHANPUR	4.78	4.31	5.34	10.78	9.27	12.60	21.74	20.29	23.47	
TOTAL	4.32	4.09	4.59	12.56	12.14	13.05	22.17	22.62	21.66	

Source: Based on Survey Conducted at Giri Institute of Development Sudies, Lucknow for the Project: Evaluation of Urban Basic Services For the Poor', August-December, 1998

The grown up children of 7-14 years age group are 22.62 per cent male and 21.16 per cent female. Here it is to note that may be due to discrimination among the female children their number has gradually decreased. Similarly among the old-age dependent population of age group 60-65 years the percentage of male 1.81 and female 1.54 reduced considerably in the higher age group 66 years and above to only male 0.91 and female 0.93 per cent.

TABLE 4 : OLD AGE POPULATION IN UBSP BASTIS

Town/City	Percentage of old-age population to total population									
	alligne handle diffile spaller freques alle	Α	G E -	- G R O U P						
	(60) - 65)			(65 +)					
	T	М	F	T	М	F				
DEHRADUN	0.78	0.60	0.95	0.10	0.20	0.00				
FAIZABAD	1.29	1.48	1.07	0.60	0.82	0.36				
GHAZIABAD	1.26	1.32	1.20	0.06	0.00	0.12				
GORAKHPUR	0.69	0.65	0.72	0.29	0.47	0.10				
JHANSI	2.15	1.84	2.48	1.50	1.36	1.65				
LUCKNOW	1.99	2.31	1.60	1.28	1.14	1.44				
RAE BARELI	2.52	2.56	2.47	1.95	1.92	1.98				
SHAHJAHANPUR	2.35	2.72	1.91	0.87	0.96	0.76				
TOTAL	1.68	1.81	1.54	0.92	0.91	0.93				

Source: Based on Survey Conducted at Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow for the Project: 'Evaluation of Urban Basic Services For the Poor', August-December 1998.

Among the male and female the overall dependency ratio (Dependent 0-14 + 60+ age population to total population) is male 41.57 per cent and female 41.77 per cent, which are not very contrasting (Table 5). The maximum dependency ratio is found in Rae Bareli, where among male and female dependency is 53.21 and 50.86 per cent respectively. The towns/cities

TABLE 5: WORKING AGE POPULATION AND DEPENDENCY RATIO IN UBSP BASTIS

Town/City		age of wo ulation t ion	-	Percentage of Dependent age Population (0-14 + 60+)to Total Population				
	AGE-G	ROUP (15	- 59)	T	М	F		
	Т	М	F					
DEHRADUN	54.44	55.42	53.51	45.56	44.55	46.49		
FAIZABAD	59.81	61.94	57.50	40.19	38.0 6	42.50		
GHAZIABAD	54.43	52.15	56.90	45.57	47.85	43.10		
GORAKHPUR	56.49	56.28	56.71	43.51	43.72	43.29		
JHANSI	57.63	56.70	58.62	42.37	43.30	41.38		
LUCKNOW	62.31	62.38	62.23	37.69	37.62	37.77		
RAEBARELI	47.88	46.79	49.14	52.12	53.21	50.06		
SHAHJAHANPUR	59.48	62.46	55.92	40.52	37.54	44.08		
TOTAL	58.34	58.43	58.23	41.66	41.57	41.77		

Source: Based on Survey Conducted at Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow for the Project: 'Evaluation of Urban Basic Services For the Poor', August-December, 1998.

where lowest dependency ratios are in Shahjahanpur (M. 37.54, F. 44.08), Lucknow (M.37.62, F. 37.77), Faizabad (M. 38.07, F. 42.50), Jhansi (M. 43.30, F. 41.38) and Gorakhpur (M.43.72, F.43.29), which is between 37 to 45 per cent respectively among male and female.

The death rates among the old age population of 60 and above age group is highest in comparison to other age groups. The highest deaths were recorded in Jhansi 93.94 per cent followed by Rae Bareli 66.67 per cent and Ghaziabad 50.00 per cent. Also the old age male deaths among 60 and above population of eight towns/cities is highest with 48.44 per cent followed by females with 42.22 per cent of their corresponding male, female alive population respectively. The very striking phenomena is found in Dehradun where total male deaths are absent and also female deaths are least, i.e. 20.00 per cent (Table 6).

Whereas the old age deaths are below the average in Shahjahanpur, Faizabad, Gorakhpur, Lucknow with 17.39, 28.57, 41.67, 42.45 per cent respectively. The highest old age female deaths were recorded in Faizabad 112.50 per cent, which are more than the alive old age female population. Above the average old age female deaths are in Ghaziabad 54.55, Gorakhpur 50.00 and Jhansi 50.00 per cent of alive. As stated, in Dehradun old females died only 20.00 per cent followed by Lucknow 32.89 per cent, Rae Bareli 33.33 per cent and Shahjahanpur 35.71 per cent.

Table 6: AGE-WISE DEATHS DURING FIVE YEARS IN UBSP BASTIS

		Ag	e Wise	Popula			Percentage of deaths						
	Child 0-1	ren 4									Old Age 60 & above		
Town/ City				Female)(100)				Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
DEHRADUN	218	240	276	282	4	5	0.92	0.00	5.07	1.42	0.00	20.00	
FAIZABAD	217	230	376	322	14	8	1.84	1.30	1.86	0.62	28.57	112.50	
GHAZ I ABAD	422	348	473	474	12	11	2.13	1.44	2.75	0.42	50.00	54.55	
GORAKHPUR	458	411	605	549	12	8	0.22	1.46	2.48	0.73	41.67	50.00	
JHANSI	413	361	584	568	33	40	4.36	3.88	5.82	1.94	93.94	50.00	
LUCKNOW	1049	866	1915	1552	106	76	4.19	2.66	2.04	1.48	42.45	32.89	
RAE BARELI	228	188	219	199	21	18	3.51	4.79	5.94	3.02	66.67	33.33	
SHAHJAHANPUR	212	217	391	293	23	14	3.30	1.84	2.81	1.71	17.39	35.71	
TOTAL	32	17 2861	. 483	9 4239	225	180	2.8	39 2.24	3.0	2 1.34	48.4	4 42.2	

Source: Based on Survey Conducted at Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow for the Project: 'Evaluation of Urban Basic Services For the Poor', Aug-Dec. 1998

Overall the average deaths of 0-14 years old male children are 2.89 per cent of alive in eight towns/cities, when highest were recorded in Jhansi 4.36 and Lucknow 4.19 per cent followed by Rae Bareli 3.51 and Shahjahanpur 3.30 per cent. Less than the average deaths were recorded in Ghaziabad 2.13, Faizabad 1.84 and lowest in Dehradun 0.92 and Gorakhpur 0.22 per cent. Average deaths of female children in all towns/cities surveyd were 2.24 per cent which are less than the deaths among male children. The maximum proportion of femal children died in Rae Bareli 4.79 per cent followed by Jhansi 3.88 per cent and Lucknow 2.66 per cent. No female child was reported died in Dehradun during past five years, followed by Faizabad 1.30, Ghaziabad 1.44, Gorakhpur 1.46 and Shahjahanpur 1.84 per cent, which are less than the average.

Male deaths of working age people 15-59 years is 3.02 per cent of alive which is comparatively higher than the female deaths which are only 1.34 per cent. Male deaths of working age population was found highest in Rae Bareli 5.94, Jhansi 5.82 and Dehradun 5.07 per cent. The least deaths of male working age population were recorded in Faizabad 1.86 per cent, followed by Lucknow 2.04, Gorakhpur 2.48, Ghaziabad 2.75 and Shahjahanpur 2.81 per cent of alive. Female deaths of working age population were highest in Rae Bareli 3.02 per cent followed by Jhansi 1.94, Shahjahanpur 1.71, Lucknow 1.48 and Dehradun 1.42 per cent, which are above the average. When deaths were least in Ghaziabad 0.42, Faizabad 0.62 and Gorakhpur 0.73 per cent of alive.

In our survey we find that the overall average death rate is 3.50 per cent which seems to be quite high in five years duration. The maximum death rate is recorded in Rae Bareli 6.50 per cent and Jhansi 6.40 per cent which are almost double than the overall average. In Gorakhpur the average death rate is less than half of the average, i.e. 1.71 per cent. In Dehradun, Ghaziabad, Faizabad and Shahjahanpur where death rates are slightly less than the normal (Table 7).

Table 7: CAUSES OF DEATHS IN UBSP BASTIS

Town/	Total Popu-	Total F deaths	ercentage of deaths		e of deaths easons
City	lation (100)			Sickness	Unnatural
DEHRADUN	1025	21	2.05	80.95	19.05
FAIZABAD	1167	29	2.49	93.10	6.90
GHAZIABAD	1740	41	2.36	87.80	12.20
GORAKHPUR	2043	35	1.71	88.57	11.42
JHANSI	1999	128	6.40	96.06	10.93
LUCKNOW	5564	199	3.58	76.88	23.12
RAEBARELI	873	56	6.50	96.43	3.57
SHAHJAHANPUR	1150	36	3.13	91.67	8.33
TOTAL 1	5561	545	3.50	85.32	14.68

Source: Based on Survey Conducted at Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow for the Project: 'Evaluation of Urban Basic Services For the Poor', August-December, 1998

Among the total deaths, the deaths caused due to sickness, i.e. natural deaths which are 85.32 per cent, whereas deaths due to unnatural causes are about 14.68 per cent. Among the cities like Lucknow and Dehradun, the proportion of unnatural deaths are highest, i.e. 23.12 and 19.05 per cent respectively. This phenomenon is because of the fast hurried life, anti-social, criminal and polluted atmosphere. The unnatural deaths which are reported in Rae Bareli are 3.57 per cent followed by Faizabad 6.90, Shahjahanpur 8.33, Jhansi 10.94, Gorakhpur 11.45 and Ghaziabad 12.20 per cent, which are less than the overall average. Comparatively the smaller towns recorded the lowest proportions of unnatural deaths, may be ue to least complications.

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

People of bastis engaged in different activities belonging to mostly unorganised sector for their livelihood are generally drawn from the working age group of 15-59 years. Following table shows that in all the eight sample towns/ cities, the average 43.70 per cent workers of total working age-group are engaged in different activities. Among these male and female working age population 75.97 per cent males and only 6.85 per cent females are actually engaged in different activities. In joint family system majority of females are still engaged in household activities and rarely

go for part time work, which is contrary to western lifestyle. Also since about a quarter of male working age
population is already jobless, it is quite difficult for
females to compete with males in the job market of male
dominated society. Mainly bastis come into existence in and
around the towns/cities due to absence of livelihood in the
country side. Bastis due to proximity to urban areas assures
the residents at least a bare means of livelihood in order to
avoid the starvation in first instance.

Table 8: WORKERS AND NON WORKERS IN UBSP BASTIS

	Day	p.(15-	50)	Percen	tage t	ng age	g age Population			
Wassa /		ng Age		1	Worker	s	No	n work	ers	
Town/ City	T (100)	M (100)	F (100)	T	М	F	Т	М	F	
DEHRADUN	558	276	282	53.22	89.85	17.39	46.78	10.15	82.61	
FAIZABAD	698	376	322	39.25	68.62	4.97	60.75	31.38	95.03	
GHAZIABAD	947	473	474	46.89	84.99	8.86	53.11	15.01	91.14	
GORAKHPUR	1154	605	549	41.43	76.87	2.37	58.57	23.13	97.63	
JHANSI	1152	584	568	45.92	84.89	6.16	54.08	15.11	93.84	
LUCKNOW	3467	1915	1552	42.92	71.69	7.40	57.08	28.31	92.60	
RAEBARELI	418	219	199	44.27	79.85	5.02	55.73	20.15	94.98	
SHAHJAHANPUR	684	391	293	39.62	66.75	3.41	60.38	33.25	96.59	
TOTAL	9078	4839	4239	43.70	75.97	6.85	56.30	24.03	93.15	

Source: Based on Survey Conducted at Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow for the Project: 'Evaluation of Urban Basic Services For the Poor', August-December, 1998

In Dehradun 53.22 per cent of total working age population is engaged in different activities, which is the highest. Also among male and female working age population the engagement is highest i.e. 89.85 and 17.39 per cent respectively. This phenomenon is because of influence of hard working refugees from Pakistan, enterprising females of hill region and due to comparatively high degree of urbanisation and industrialisation. The least proportion of working age population are engaged in Faizabad and Shahjahanpur where percentages are 39.25 and 39.62 respectively. Even the engagement of male and female working age population are quite low in comparison to total average. Just next to Dehradun are Ghaziabad and Jhansi where male employment is 84.99 per cent and 84.59 per cent respectively, which is quite high due to fast industrialization and urbanization. Both, culture of people and status of towns/ cities are important in determining the proportion of people engaged in various activities.

The maximum proportion of working age population, i.e. 22.74 per cent is engaged as labourers in which majority are working on construction sites. The highest percentages are in Shahjahanpur and Jhansi and the lowest is in Faizabad with 32.31, 27.34 and 15.04 respectively. The highest proportion of male labourers are found in Shahjahanpur and Jhansi and the lowest in Faizabad, with 54.22, 51.37 and 25.53 per cent respectively, when the overall average of eight towns/cities

is 38.85 per cent. Among females working as labourers, the average is 4.34 per cent, when in Dehradun it is recorded 8.87 per cent which is highest, followed by Lucknow and Ghaziabad with 5.73 and 5.49 per cent respectively. The lowest proportion of females as labourers are recorded in Gorakhpur with 0.55 per cent.

Table 9: OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE IN UBSP BASTIS

Town/ City	Pop.(15-59) Working Age group			Percentage of workers engaged in activities						
	T	М	F (100)]	Labour		Artisan/Craftsman Mistri/Mechanic			
	(100)	(100)		Т	М	F	T	М	F	
DEHRADUN	558	276	282	25.45	42.39	8.87	0.72	1.45	0.00	
FAIZABAD	698	376	322	15.04	25.53	2.80	1.86	3.46	0.00	
GHAZIABAD	947	473	474	21.44	37.42	5.49	1.58	2.75	0.42	
GORAKHPUR	1154	605	549	20.02	37.69	0.55	1.91	3.31	0.36	
JHANSI	1152	584	568	27.34	51.37	2.64	1.48	2.91	0.00	
LUCKNOW	3467	1915	1552	21.32	33.94	5.73	1.87	3.24	0.19	
RAEBARELI	418	219	199	25.84	45.66	4.02	1.44	2.74	0.00	
SHAHJAHANPUR	684	391	293	32.31	54.22	3.07	0.29	0.51	0.00	
TOTAL	9078	4839	4239	22.74	38.85	4.34	1.59	2.83	0.17	

Contd....

Table 9 (contd....)

Town/ City	Percentage of workers engaged in activities									
	Service: Private/Govt.			Business			Others			
	Т	М	F	Т	М	F	Т	М	F	
DEHRADUN	14.87	25.72	4.26	10.57	17.75	3.55	1.61	2.54	0.71	
FAIZABAD	9.17	16.49	0.62	11.89	21.01	1.24	1.29	2.13	0.31	
GHAZIABAD	12.78	23.89	1.69	6.97	13.74	0.21	4.12	7.19	1.05	
GORAKHPUR	11.79	21.32	1.28	6.93	13.06	0.18	0.78	1.49	0.00	
JHANSI	7.73	14.04	1.23	4.60	7.19	1.94	4.77	9.08	0.35	
LUCKNOW	10.76	18.90	0.71	7.79	13.73	0.45	1.18	1.88	0.32	
RAEBARELI	0.96	1.37	0.50	15.07	28.31	0.50	0.96	1.83	0.00	
SHAHJAHANPUR	3.36	5.88	0.00	2.34	4.09	0.00	1.32	2.05	0.34	
TOTAL	9.84	17.46	1.13	7.60	13.54	0.83	1.93	3.29	0.38	

Source: Based on Survey Conducted at Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow for the Project: 'Evaluation of Urban Basic Services For the Poor', August-December, 1998

The next category of workers are those who are engaged in generally low paid private/government services with average 9.84 per cen in all eight towns/cities. Overall average of male and female employments in services are 17.46 and 1.13 per cent respectively. The highest employment in

this sector is in Dehradun which is 14.87 per cent, followed by Ghaziabad, Gorakhpur and Lucknow with 12.78, 11.79 and 10.76 per cent respectiely. This highest proportion of employment in services is only in big cities. When in smaller towns like Rae Bareli and Shahjahanpur the proportions are only 0.96 and 3.36 per cent respectively. Also among male service class the proportion is highest in big cities like Dehradun 25.72, Ghaziabad 23.89, Gorakhpur 21.32 and Lucknow 18.90 per cent. The least proportions of male service class are found in smaller towns of Rae Bareli and Shahjahanpur with only 1.37 and 5.88 per cent respectively. As service class females are already too less i.e. 1.13 per cent in over all average, but in Shahjahanpur not a single female was found engaged in service. exception in Dehradun the highest proportion of females are engaged in services, i.e. 4.26 per cent.

The third workers category is business involving petty pan-shop, grocery, kerosene, vegetable, hotel, etc., where 7.60 per cent working age population is engaged followed by 13.54 per cent males and 0.83 per cent females. The highest proportion engaged in business are found in Rae Bareli 15.07 per cent, Faizabad 11.89 and Dehradun 10.57 per cent. The least engagement in business are found in Shahjahanpur and Jhansi with 2.34 and 4.60 per cent respectively. Again the highest engagement of males in business is found in Rae Bareli 28.31 and Faizabad 21.01 per cent. In Dehradun among females comparatively the highly significant proportion is

engaged in business i.e. 3.55 per cent. When no female is found engaged in Shahjahanpur followed by least in Gorakhpur 0.18, Ghaziabad 0.21, Lucknow 0.45 and Rae Bareli 0.50 per cent.

Among working age group the average skilled workers engaged as artisan, craftsmen, mistri or mechanic are proportionately quite low, i.e. only 1.59 per cent. least are found in Shahjahanpur 0.29 per cent and in Dehradun 0.72 per cent only. In Gorakhpur, Lucknow and Faizabad where skilled workers are comparatively higher with 1.91, 1.87 and 1.86 per cent respectively. Average male skilled workers are 2.83 per cent, when the least are in Shahjahanpur and Dehradun only 0.51 and 1.45 per cent respectively. The highest male skilled workers are in Gorakhpur 3.31 per cent and Lucknow 3.24 per cent. Female skilled workers are rare as the average is only 0.17 per cent, and they are completely absent in Dehradun, Faizabad, Jhansi and Shahjahanpur. Only in Ghaziabad and Gorakhpur where female skilled workers are comparatively higher with 0.42 and 0.36 per cent respectively.

'Other activities', which is a combination of many unspecified activities, over all the average workers engaged are 1.93 per cent in all the eight sample towns/cities. In this category, maximum are found in Jhansi 4.77 per cent and Ghaziabad 4.12 per cent and least in Gorakhpur 0.78 per cent and Rae Bareli 0.96 per cent. Male workers are also significantly highest in Jhansi and Ghaziabad with 9.09 and

7.19 per cent respectively, when the overall average is only 3.29 per cent. In Gorakhpur male workers under other activities are about half of the average, i.e. 1.49 per cent only. Female workers in other category are absent in Gorakhpur and Rae Bareli, when they are proportionately thrice, i.e. 1.05 per cent at Ghaziabad, in comparison to overall average of 0.38 per cent

UBSP TRAINING FOR BETTER EMPLOYMENT

UBSP had conducted various training programmes in bastis for both males and females separately among poorest of the poor to improve their status in gainful employment. According to survey, training programmes were conducted in Faizabad, Jhansi, Lucknow and Rae Bareli as shown in Table Mostly the training was given for artisan and 10. craftsmanship which was more popular among working age ladies as females were trained 0.47 per cent in comparison to 0.35 per cent males. Total 0.41 per cent working age people were trained when the highest were trained in Jhansi and Lucknow 1.22 per cent each, followed by Faizabad 1.00 and least in Rae Bareli 0.48 per cent. Only in Jhansi 1.71 per cent males were trained which is more than the females 0.70 per cent. Otherwise in all other towns/cities more females received training than the males (Faizabad M. 0.80 and F. 1.24 and Lucknow M. 0.21 and F. 0.64 per cent) and in Rae Bareli no male was trained (F.1.01 per cent). Also Table 10 shows

Table 10 : EFFORTS FOR BETTER EMPLOYMENT UNDER UBSP

Town/	Do	pulati	-	Percentage of working age (15-59) Population						
City	W	orking (15-59	Age	Train emp	after					
		l Male)(100)	Female (100)	Total	Male	Female	training			
DEHRADUN	558	276	282	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
FAIZABAD	698	376	322	1.00	0.80	1.24	0.00			
GHAZIABAD	947	473	474	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
GORAKHPUR	1154	605	549	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
JHANSI	1152	584	568	1.22	1.71	0.70	0.26			
LUCKNOW	3467	1915	1552	1.22	0.21	0.64	0.09			
RAE BARELI	418	219	199	0.48	0.00	1.01	0.00			
SHAHJAHANPUR	684	391	293	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
TOTAL	9078	4839	4239	0.41	0.35	0.47	0.07			

Source: Based on Survey Conducted at Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow for the Project: 'Evaluation of Urban Basic Services For the Poor', August-December 1998

that only a few people, i.e. 0.07 per cent were reported to be employed. That also employment was reported from Jhansi and Lucknow only, which was 0.26 and 0.09 per cent respectively.

DISTRIBUTION OF FREE GOODS BY UBSP

UBSP also rendered the extremely needed charity work among the extremely poorest of the poor who were unable to get the goods, which were beyond the reach of their purchasing capacity. UBSP distributed variety of goods free of cost in various towns/cities of Uttar Pradesh according to need of the poorest of the poor. Since only eight towns/ cities were selected for sample survey, we could record Smokeless Chulha, furniture, utencils, tat-patti, dari, blanket, etc. As per survey only in Lucknow 0.49 per cent households reported that they received the smokeless chulha, which comes 0.17 per cent of the entire survey in eight selected towns/cities. In our entire survey of 2951 households, no where furniture or utencils were recorded to be distributed among the households. Only in Dehradun tatpatti/dari was distributed among 0.47 per cent of the surveyed households which is only 0.03 per cent of the entire survey in eight towns/cities (Table 11).

Many other utility items which were distributed free of cost among the extremely poorest of the poor households were recorded under 'any other' column, were proportionately more, as 2.78 per cent households reported receiving those items. Blanket is such an item under this 'any other' category' which is essential during winters and extremely poorest of the poor does not have capacity to buy. Distribution of income generating items like sewing machines and tools etc. make them self-reliant and self-dependent. Comparatively

Table 11: HOUSEHOLD. GOODS AVAILED UNDER UBSP SCHEME

		Percen	tage of	of Households received					
Town/ City	Sample H.H. (100)	Smoke less Chulha	Furni- ture	Uten -ncils	Tat- Patti Dari	Any other			
DEHRADUN	214	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.47	9.81			
FAIZABAD	205	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
GHAZIABAD	356	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.74			
GORAKHPUR	416	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20			
JHANSI	376	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.33			
LUCKNOW	1025	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.66			
RAE BARELI	159	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.63			
SHAHJAHANPUR	200	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50			
TOTAL	2951	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.03	2.51			

Source: Based on Survey Conducted at Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow for the Project: 'Evaluation of Urban Basic Services For the Poor', Aug-Dec. 1998

maximum proportion of houeholds were recorded receiving free items in Dehradun, Ghaziabad and Faizabad, which reported 9.81, 6.74 and 3.90 per cent respectively are above the average. Below the average proportions of households reporting for receiving the free items were in Lucknow 1.66, Jhansi 1.33, Gorakhpur 1.20 and least in Rae Bareli 0.63 and Shahjahanpur 0.50 per cent.

CHAPTER IV

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL IN UBSP BASTIS

ILLITERACY

Education or enlightenment is one of the most important aspects for any society for over all development, right from a smallest unit of household upto a nation as a whole. In fact population is a resource, which can be useful only after attaining certain educational level. Unfortunately still more than half of our basti population belonging to eight sample towns/cities are illiterate, i.e. 55.18 per cent. Illiteracy is extremely high in Rae Bareli and Shahjahanpur with 85.22 and 75.04 per cent respectively. Comparatively lower illiteracy is found in Ghaziabad 41.72, Faizabad 44.47 and Dehradun 45.27 per cent respectively (Table 12).

Among the male population overall illiteracy average of eight sample towns/cities surveyed is 49.55 per cent. The highest male illiteracy is found in Rae Bareli 82.91 per cent and Shahjahanpur 69.97 per cent when the lowest is in Ghaziabad 33.41 per cent and Dehradun 39.76 per cent. As usual femae illiteracy as an overall average is also higher in comparison to male, i.e. 61.59 per cent. The highest female illiteracy is found in Rae Bareli 87.90 per cent and

Table 12: LITERATE AND ILLITERATE POPULATION IN UBSP BASTIS

				Percen	tage t	o total	Popul	ation	
	Po	pulati	on	lite	rate		I11	iterat	e
Town/ City	_	M (100)	,,,,,,	T	M	F	T	М	F
DEHRADUN	1025	498	527	54.73	60.24	49.53	45.27	39.76	50.47
FAIZABAD	1167	607	560	55.53	59.80	50.89	44.47	40.20	49.11
GHAZIABAD	1740	907	833	58.28	66.59	49.22	41.72	33.41	50.78
GORAKHPUR	2043	1075	968	44.98	50.79	38.53	55.02	49.21	61.47
JHANSI	1999	1030	969	49.32	55.16	43.14	50.68	44.84	56.86
LUCKNOW	5564	3070	2494	43.67	49.80	36.13	56.33	50.20	63.87
RAEBARELI	873	468	405	14.78	17.09	12.1	85.22	82.91	87.90
SHAHJAHANPU	R 1150	626	524	24.96	30.03	18.89	75.04	69.97	81.11
TOTAL	15561	8281	7280	44.82	50.45	38.41	55.18	49.55	61.59

Source: Based on Survey Conducted at Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow for the Project: 'Evaluation of Urban Basic Services For the Poor', August-December, 1998

in Shahjahanpur 81.11 per cent. The relatively lower proportion of illiteracy is in Faizabad 49.11 followed by Dehradun 50.47, Ghaziabad 50.78 and Jhansi 56.86 per cent.

FORMAL EDUCATION

The survey conducted in 147 sample bastis of eight selected towns/cities of Uttar Pradesh reveals that more than

one-fifth of the population has attained the primary education upto Class V and the overall average is 21.12 per cent. The highest primary educated people are recorded in Dehradun 26.34 followed by Jhansi 25.56 and Faizabad 25.11 per cent. The least proportion is in Rae Bareli 11.91 per cent, followed by Shahjahanpur 14.09 per cent and Lucknow 19.25 per cent, which are below the overall average.

Table 13 : EDUCATIONAL LEVEL IN UBSP BASTIS

fown/ -		lation		 Pr	 imary		Middle			
City	T (100)(M 100)(F -	т	М	F	T	М	F	
	1025	498	527	26.34	26.71	26.00	8.29	9.64	7.02	
DEHRADUN	1167	607	560	25.11	24.05	26.25	16.20	17.96	14.29	
FAIZABAD	1740	907	833	24.83	26.35	23.17	11.67	14.11	9.00	
GHAZIABAD	2043	1075	968	21.68	22.05	21.28	10.47	12.74	7.95	
GORAKHPUR	1999	1030	969	25.56	27.38	23.63	15.96	19.22	12.49	
JHANSI	5564		2494	19.25	19.38	19.09	9.54	11.34	7.34	
LUCKNOW	873	468	405	11.91	12.61	11.11	2.75	3.21	2.22	
RAEBARELI SHAHJAHANPUR	-	626	524			11.64	6.87	8.31	5.15	
TOTAL	15561	8281	7280	21.12	21.64	20.52	10.56	12.50	8.37	

Contd....

Table 13 (contd....)

			Perc	entag	e Edu	cated	to T	otal	Popul	ation		
Town/ City	Hig	h Scho		Int					e	Tech	.Educ	ation
	Т	М	F	T	М	F	T	М	F	T	М	F
DEHRADUN	5.76	7.43	4.17	5.37	5.82	4.93	4.49	6.83	2.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
FAIZABAD	7.11	9.56	4.46	4.37	5.44	3.21	3.43	3.62	3.21	0.00	0.00	0.00
GHAZIABAD	7.64	10.14	4.92	4.71	6.62	2.64	3.39	4.41	2.28	0.63	1.10	0.12
GORAKHPUR	5.43	6.60	4.13	5.34	6.60	3.93	2.64	4.00	1.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
JHANSI	8.55	12.52	4.33	2.10	2.82	1.34	2.60	3.40	1.75	0.20	0.39	0.00
LUCKNOW	7.58	9.93	4.69	3.63	4.53	2.53	3.07	4.04	1.88	0.04	0.07	0.00
RAEBARELI	2.29	2.78	1.73	0.46	0.43	0.49	0.23	0.21	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHAHJAHANPU	R2.78	4.31	0.95	0.70	0.96	0.38	0.52	0.64	0.38	0.09	0.16	0.00
TOTAL	6.63	8.84	4.11	3.55	4.46	2.53	2.76	3.66	1.74	0.12	0.21	0.01

Source: Based on Survey Conducted at Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow for the Project: 'Evaluation of Urban Basic Services For the Poor', August-December, 1998

Among the male and female primary education, female lack by only 1.12 per cent as a whole. Primary educated male population is over all 21.64 per cent, Jhansi being the highest with 27.38 per cent, followed by Dehradun 26.71 per cent and Ghaziabad 26.35 per cent. As stated female primary educated are slightly less than male i.e. 20.52 per cent are highest, in Faizabad 26.25 per cent and Dehradun 26.00 per cen. The lowest is recorded in Rae Bareli 11.11 per cent, Shahjahanpur 11.64 per cent and Lucknow 19.09 per cent.

Middle level education among the people is over all 10.56 per cent when Faizabad and Jhansi are highest with 16.20 and 15.96 per cent respectively. The least middle educated are recorded in Rae Bareli 2.75 per cent followed by Shahjahanpur 6.87, Dehradun 8.29 and Lucknow 9.54 per cent. Male middle educated are 12.50 per cent as a whole. Jhansi and Faizabad towns have highest male middle educated with 19.22 and 17.96 per cent respectively. The least proportions are in Rae Bareli 3.21, Shahjahanpur 8.31 and Dehradun 9.64 per cent. Female middle educated population is only 8.37 per cent as a whole, which is much less than the male middle educated 12.50 per cent. Here the drop outs of females starts for further school education due to tradition and culture of the society. Among the sample towns/cities the highest proportion of female middle educated are in Faizabad and Jhansi with 14.29 and 12.49 per cent respectiely. lowest is observed in Rae Bareli and Shahjahanpur where

middle educated females are only 2.22 and 5.15 per cent respectively.

Class X or High School pass are over all 6.63 per cent in our total survey of eight towns/cities when in Jhansi it is recorded 8.55 per cent, which is highest followed by Ghaziabad 7.64. Lucknow 7.58 and Faizabad 7.11 per cent. Rae Bareli and Shahjahanpur are reported to be on bottom where the proportions are less than half of over all average, i.e. 2.29 and 2.78 per cent respectively. Among High School pass male population the over all proportion is 8.84 per cent, only in Jhansi the proportion is relatively higher with 12.52 per cent. Followed by Ghaziabad, Lucknow and Faizabad where proportions are more than the average with 10.14, 9.93 9.56 per cent respectively. The lowest male High School educated are in Rae Bareli 2.79 per cent, rest Shahjahanpur 4.31, Gorakhpur 6.60 and Dehradun 7.63 per cent which are also below the average. Females High School educated are less than half with 4.11 per cent than the male High School. In Shahjahanpur and Rae Bareli the proportions of female High School pass are too less in comparison to the over all average with only 0.95 and 1.73 per cent respectively.

Intermediate or XII class educated are 3.55 per cent, a little more than half of the high school educated as an overall average. Dehradun and Gorakhpur have got comparatively the highest Intermediate educated with 5.37 and 5.34 per cent respectively, followed by Ghaziabad 4.71 and Faizabad 4.37 per cent, which are above the over all average.

Extremely low proportions of Intermediate educated are found in Rae Bareli and Shahjahanpur with only 0.46 and 0.70 per cent respectively. Male Intermediate educated on an average are 4.46 per cent when the highest proportions are in Ghaziabad and Gorakhpur with 6.62 and 6.60 per cent respectively. Dehradun, Faizabad and Lucknow are above the average with 5.82, 5.44 and 4.53 per cent male intermediate educated respectively. Low proportions of educated at Intermediate level are in Rae Bareli 0.43, Shahjahanpur 0.96 and Jhansi 2.82 per cent. Over all Intermediate level of educated among females is quite low with only 2.53 per cent, which is much less than the female High School educated 4.11 per cent. Comparatively highest proportion was found in Dehradun 4.93 and followed by Gorakhpur 3.93 and Faizabad 3.21 per cent which are only above the average. The lowest proportions of Intermediate level of educated are in Shahjahanpur 0.38, Rae Bareli 0.49 and Jhansi 1.34 per cent.

Degree level educated are further reduced to an overall average of only 2.76 per cent when High School and Intermediate level educated were at 6.63 and 3.55 per cent respectively. The highest degree level educated are found in Dehradun 4.49 per cent followed by Faizabad, Ghaziabad and Lucknow having 3.43, 3.39 and 3.07 per cent respectively. The least proportions are in Rae Bareli and Shahjahanpur with 0.23 and 0.52 per cent respectively. Among male degree holders the average is 3.66 per cent of all the town/cities surveyed. The highest males with degree are in Dehradun 6.33

per cent, other towns/cities are Ghaziabad 4.41, Lucknow 4.04, and Gorakhpur 4.00 per cent, which are above the over all average. Rae Bareli, Shahjahanpur are at the bottom with 0.21 and 0.66 per cent respectively, when Jhansi and Faizabad are below the average, i.e. 3.40 and 3.62 per cent respectively. Degree educated among females is almost negligible with only an average of 1.74 per cent, which is comparatively less than half of male degree holders. Female degree holders are highest in Faizabad with 3.21 per cent, when Dehradun 2.28, Ghaziabad 2.28, Lucknow 1.88 and Jhansi 1.75 per cent are above the average. The least proportion of female degree holders are in Rae Bareli and Shahjahanpur with 0.25 and 0.38 per cent respectively.

Technical education, mainly with diploma/certificate are very rare in 147 bastis of selected eight towns/cities of Uttar Pradesh, with an overall average of 0.12 per cent only. These technical hands are only in Ghaziabad 0.63 per cent, Jhansi 0.20 per cent, Shahjahanpur 0.09 per cent and Lucknow 0.04 per cent and in rest of the towns/cities they are totally absent in our carefully sampled survey of 2951 households. In case of over all average male population having technical formal eduation is 0.21 per cent with higheest in Ghaziabad 1.10 per cent and followed by Jhansi 0.39 per cent, Shahjahanpur 0.16 per cent and Lucknow only 0.07 per cent. In case of females with technical education are with an average of 0.01 per cent only and that also out

of eight selected towns/cities thy are only in Ghaziabad with 0.12 per cent.

BALWADI SHIKSHA

Under the scheme of UBSP, government provided Balwadi Shiksha, a formal education at the door step of children 3-6 years age group to mostly poorest of the poor free of cost. The main purpose was to motivate and initiate those children in education who would have remained illiterate and without any formal education due to various socio-economic reasons. In order to motivate children, they were lured with popularly known 'Pushtahar' (a light refreshment) and reading/writing materials in the class room. Since this scheme of education was not only confined with particular section of people and it served widely among the UBSP identified bastis, relevant enquiry was sought from all the 2951 surveyed households through a well planned questionnaire. it is also to be kept in mind that our survey highlights the situation which was prevalent at the time of survey, as households were not able to report with certainity about the functioning during previous years, may be due to mobility among people and time to time changes in the scheme. Table 14 reveals that total over all 24.04 per cent children of age-group 3-6 years were regular in Balwadi classes. Dehradun reported to be the highest where 65.70 per cent children were regular in Balwadi classes, followed by Lucknow 35.09 and Ghaziabad 28.16 per In Gorakhpur only 11.82 cent which are above the average.

per cent attended the Balwadi regularly which is lowest and followed by Lucknow 19.28 per cent which are below the average. Faizabad, Rae Bareli and Shahjahanpur towns reported to be without Balwadi services. In case of male children attending the Balwadi classes regularly were reported to be 22.98 per cent as a whole, when in Dehradun the regularity level was highest with 62.03 per cent. Lucknow 33.78 and Ghaziabad 31.82 per cent, which were above the over all average. Gorakhpur reported to be least with

Table 14: BALBADI SHIKSHA AMONG (3-6) AGE-GROUP CHILDREN OF UBSP BASTIS

		hildren (3-6)		Percentage of children (3-6)age group attending Balwadi Shiksha Classes					
Town/		ge-group		- Regular					
City	Total (100)	Male (100)	Female (100)	Total	Male	Female			
DEHRADUN	172	79	93	65.70	62.03	68.82			
FAIZABAD	139	71	68	0.00	0.00	0.00			
GHAZIABAD	245	132	113	28.16	31.82	23.89			
GORAKHPUR	313	168	145	11.82	8.93	15.17			
JHANSI	249	135	114	19.28	17.78	21.05			
LUCKNOW	580	299	281	35.00	33.78	36.30			
RAE BARELI	133	63	70	0.00	0.00	0.00			
SHAHJAHANPUR	124	58	66	0.00	0.00	0.00			
TOTAL	1955	1005	950	24.04	22.98	25.16			
LOTAL	1000				1,0	ontd			

Table 14 (contd....)

m-veries (-	f child lwadi S	•		roup		
Town/	week have did had with him with	Occasi	onal		Never			
City	Total	Male	Female	Tota	l Male	Female		
DEHRADUN	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.30	37.97	31.18		
FAIZABAD	0.00.	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		
GHAZIABAD	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.84	68.18	76.11		
GORAKHPUR	0.00	0.00	0.00	88.18	91.07	84.83		
JHANSI	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.72	82.22	78.95		
LUCKNOW	1.21	1.67	0.71	63.79	64.55	62.99		
RAE BARELI	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		
SHAHJAHANPUR	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		
TOTAL	0.36	0.50	0.21	75.60	76.52	74.63		

Source: Based on Survey Conducted at Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow for the Project: 'Evaluation of Urban Basic Services For the Poor', August-Dec. 1998

8.93 per cent and by Jhansi 17.78 per cent which are below the average. As stated in Faizabad, Rae Bareli and Shahjahanpur where Balwadi scheme was not functional at the time of survey. Among the female children, the attendence is highest with 25.16 per cent in five towns/ cities with Balwadi scheme. The highest proportion of female children

attending the Balwadi classes were 68.82 per cent in Dehradun followed by Lucknow with 36.30 per cent. Female proportions were less than the average as reported in Ghaziabad 23.89 per cent, Jhansi 21.05 per cent and Gorakhpur only 15.17 per cent.

Males and females attending Balwadi classes occassionally, were only reported in Lucknow with 1.67 and 0.71 per cent respectively and their total comes 1.21 per cent. Rest other seven towns/cities were not reported any occasional attendence. About three-fourths of the children of the age grup 3-6 years are not attending the Balwadi, who are 75.60 per cent as a whole in eight selected towns/cities. Among never attending Balwadi, the highest proportion is in Gorakhpur 88.18 per cent and the lowest is in Dehradun 34.30 per cent. As stated above in Faizabad, Rae Bareli and Shahjahanpur Balwadis were not functional. Also the male children of 3-6 years age group who never go to Balwadi are 76.52 per cent as a whole when in Gorakhpur they are 91.07 per cent as highest followed by Jhansi 82.22 per cent. Least in Dehradun 37.97 per cent followed by Lucknow 64.55 and Ghaziabad 68.18 per cent. Among the overall female children 74.63 per cent do not attend Balwadi while this proportion is highest in Gorakhpur 84.88 per cent followed by Jhansi 78.95 and Ghaziabad 76.11 per cent. Lowest are in Dehradun with 31.18 per cent followed by Lucknow 62.99 per cent.

ANOUPCHARIK SHIKSHA

Under the UBSP scheme another higher education system of Anoupacharik Shiksha was evolved to educate the grown up children of 7-14 years age group belonging to poorest of the poor at their door step, otherwise they could have gone astray and ultimately confined with meagre and casual employment for ever. However, Anoupcharik Shiksha couldn't become popular like Balwadi, only less than 4 per cent children on an average attend the classes regularly or occasionally in five towns/cities and perhaps in Faizabad,

Table 15: ANOUPCHARIK SHIKSHA AMONG (7-14) AGE GROUP CHILDREN OF UBSP BASTIS

		Children		Percenta (7-14) age Anoupcharik	group	attending			
m	,	7-14) ge grou	p .	Regular					
Town/ City	Total (100)	Male (100)	Female (100)	Total	Male	Female			
DEHRADUN	243	115	128	17.28	13.91	20.31			
FAIZABAD	281	130	151	0.00	0.00	0.00			
GHAZIABAD	429	242	187	3.73	3.31	4.28			
GORAKHPUR	475	255	220	0.63	1.18	0.00			
JHANSI	406	217	189	1.97	2.30	1.59			
LUCKNOW	1113	639	474	3.86	3.13	4.85			
RAE BARELI	253	148	105	0.00	0.00	0.00			
SHAHJAHANPUR	250	127	123	0.00	0.00	0.00			
TOTAL	3450	1873	1577	3.25	2.79	3.81			
	("				C	ontd			

Table 15 (contd....)

				n (7-14) age group Shiksha classes			
Tarm /	00	casion	al		Never		
Town/ City	Total	Male	Female	Total	l Male	Female	
	W. The state of th						
DEHRADUN	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.72	86.09	79.69	
FAIZABAD	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
GHAZIABAD	0.00	0.00	0.00	96.27	96.69	95.72	
GORAKHPUR	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.37	98.82	100.00	
JHANSI	0.00	0.00	0.00	98.02	97.70	98.41	
LUCKNOW	0.09	0.00	0.21	96.05	96.87	94.94	
RAE BARELI	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
SHAHJAHANPUR	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
TOTAL	0.03	0.00	0.06	96.72	97.21	96.12	

Source: Based on Survey Conducted at Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow for the Project: 'Evaluation of Urban Basic Services For the Poor', Aug-Dec. 1998

Rae Bareli and Shahjahanpur Anoupcharik Shiksha was not functional at the time of survey (Table 15). Mass scale absence and detachment of children from Anoupcharik Shiksha is due to extreme poverty and ill-gotten traditions, resulting to a socio-economic abuse of child labour and child marriage. Total children who are regular in classes of Anoupcharik Shiksha are only 3.25 per cent. The highest attendance of children was found in Dehradun with relatively

hooping 17.28 per cent followed by Lucknow 3.86 and Ghaziabad 3.73 per cent above the average. Whereas minimum was in Gorakhpur only 0.63 per cent children were regular. In Jhansi the regular children's attendance was recorded 1.97 per cent which was below the average.

Among the male children of 7-14 age group overall 2.79 per cent are regular in five towns of cities. The highest regular boys were recorded in Dehradun 13.91 per cent and the least in Gorakhpur 1.18 per cent. In Jhansi it was below the average 2.30 per cent and in Ghaziabad and Luknow, regular boys were 3.31 and 3.13 per cent respectively. Female children were comparatively more regular than boys in attending the Anoupcharik Shiksha classes, i.e. 3.81 per cent. Also in Dehradun girls were more regular than boys with highest 20.31 per cent. Jhansi has the least percentage of 1.59 per cent whereas Lucknow and Ghaziabad reported above the average i.e. 4.85 and 4.28 per cent respectively.

In case among the total children attending the classes occasionally were only 0.03 per cent and that was only found in Lucknow with 0.09 per cent. No male child was reported attending the classes of Anoupcharik Shiksha occasionally. Among all the towns/cities, only Lucknow reported 0.21 per cent girls attending the classes occasionally and the rest were nil.

Out of five towns/cities average 96.72 per cent children never attended the Anoupcharik Shiksha. Gorakhpur was the

highest with 99.37 per cent followed by Jhansi 98.02, Ghaziabad 96.27, Lucknow 96.05 and least in Dehradun 82.72 per cent. In Gorakhpur, boys and girls never attending Anoupcharik Shiksha were 98.82 and 100.00 per cent respectively, while comparatively smallest proportions of boys and girls were in Dehradun 86.09 and 79.69 per cent respectively. In Jhansi above the average and never attending boys and girls were 97.70 and 98.41 per cent respectively followed by Ghaziabad boys 96.69 and girls 95.72 and Lucknow boys 96.87 and girls 94.94 per cent.

As regard to efficiency of Balwadi and Anoupcharik Shiksha, the question was asked from the head lady of the household whether the classes were regularly held? Out of 2951 households, which were surveyed, 28.87 per cent reported in confirmity. However, the concept of regularity varies from one household to another household. In Jhansi and Dehradun, more than half of the households reported that the classes were held regularly, i.e. 54.79 and 54.21 per cent respectively followed by Lucknow 39.61 per cent which were above the average. In Ghaziabad and Gorakhpur the proportion was low with 21.91 and 11.06 per cent respectively. In Faizabad, Rae Bareli and Shahjahanpur, Balwadi/Anoupcharik Shiksha was not functional at the time of survey (Table 16).

Table 16: <u>UBSP's EFFORTS ON BALBADI SHIKSHA</u>
<u>AND ANOUPCHARIK SHIKSHA</u>

		Percentage	house holds	reporting
Town/ City	Sample H.H. (100)	Balwadi/ Anoupcharik Classes held Regularly	Pushtahar given Regularly	Reading/ Writint Material given Regularly
DEHRADUN	214	54.21	44.39	47.66
FAIZABAD	205	0.00	0.00	0.00
GHAZIABAD	356	21.91	14.61	15.73
GORAKHPUR	416	11.06	7.21	7.93
JHANSI	376	54.79	31.12	13.03
LUCKNOW	1025	39.61	17.95	14.24
RAE BARELI	159	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHAHJAHANPUR	200	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	2951	29.04	16.20	13.08

Source: Based on Survey Conducted at Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow for the Project: Evaluation of Urban Basic Services For the Poor', Aug-Dec. 1998

Light refreshmet popularly called Pushtahar (mainly biscuits) which was distributed among the children who were attending the Balwadi classes, about 16.20 per cent households reported its regular distribution. Most of the basti dwellers are poorest of the poor and they hail from such a socio-economic and cultural background that their circumstances do not allow the children to be serious in

education. In Dehradun, Jhansi and Lucknow 44.39, 31.12 and 17.95 per cent households respectively reported that the pushtahar was given regularly which was relatively more than the average. Least reported in Gorakhpur 7.21 per cent and followed by Ghaziabad 14.61 per cent, which were below the average. It is worth mentioning here that some of the households were sending more than one child to attend the Balwadi/Anoupcharik Shiksha classes, therefore, in Table 14 their attendance is more than in Table 16 where households reporting pushtahar was given regularly. As households reporting pushtahar was regularly given was on behalf of one child or may be for multiple children.

As regard to reading/writing material given to children attending Balwadi/Anoupcharik Shiksha classes in five towns/ cities was 13.08 per cent. This should also be seen on the light of above mentioned facts that the proportions would differ between total children attending the classes and the households reporting their children received reading/writing material. As it was not appropriate to enquire from the children due to natural fact being an immature. However in Dehradun more than three times, i.e. 47.66 per cent, than the average households reported about the reading/writing material was given, which was highest. In Ghaziabad 15.73, Lucknow 14.24 and Jhansi 13.03 per cent households reported about the material was given, which were round about the average. The least was recorded in Gorakhpur only 7.93 per cent.

CHAPTER V

HEALTH AND HYGIENE IN UBSP BASTIS

It is most important to see that people should be healthy and free from diseases in order to make a healthy society and healthy nation. All the physical as well as mental capacities depend upon individual's health. why in western world per head creativity/productivity is high in comparison to poorer countries like India. Even average life expectency is higher among the healthy people. In other words a healthy person is more useful to society than unhealthy person. Besides caloric-intake, life-style and suitable environment are also essential for a healthy life. Women, children and old age people are the most vulnerable members of our society who always need proper health care. Town and cities are also vulnerable, where the whole lifstyle depends upon artificiality, unlike in rural areas, where everything is natural. 'In order to assure proper control of diseases such as typhoid, plague, dysentry and cholera, etc. the cleanliness and community hygiene is important and it is obligatory to have adequate means.' (WHO, Technical Report Series No.297, Geneva, 1965).

As stated earlier that the 'Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP)' which is a government scheme had launched

various programmes to provide health services to people living below the poverty line in slums/bastis. It's main purpose was to provide health services at the door step of the poorest of the poor especially for women, children and Since 1992 UBSP implemented various health elders. programmes which were health camps (for medical check-up and treatment), distribution of free medicines, vaccination, health/hygiene awareness campaign and special care for expected mothers and infants. All these programmes were run through the 'Community Development Societies' (CDS) their Resident Community Volunteers (RCV) and NGOs under the overall supervision of officers belonging to District Urban Development Agency (DUDA). Of course State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) is over all policy making, approving, funding and reviewing agency on which DUDA acts accordingly.

COMMOMMON HEALTH PROBLEMS

Various common health problems like tooth, stomach, eye, skin and others are found among the people of UBSP bastis of eight selected towns/cities of Uttar Pradesh. Table 16 shows that the highest health problem is related to stomach in which 6.73 per cent population suffers mainly due to contaminated water in absence of Mark II handpumps or pipe water. The highest stomach related complaints are from Faizabd, Gorakhpur and Ghaziabad, where 9.85, 9.35 and 8.62 per cent respectively are reported suffering. However,

Jhansi and Shahjahanpur are also reported above the average with 7.00 and 6.78 per cent respectively. In Rae Bareli stomach cases are least 1.37 per cent, followed by Dehradun 3.90 and Lucknow 5.17 per cent, which are less than over all average.

Table 17: PEOPLE SUFFERING FROM COMMON DISEASES
IN UBSP BASTIS

		POPU	LATION					
m/	of(dult 15& above e group)	Children of(0-14) Age group				
Town/ City		Male (100)						
DEHRADUN	567	280	287	458	218	240		
FAIZABAD	720	390	330	447	217	230		
GHAZIABAD	970	485	485	770	422	348		
GORAKHPUR	1174	617	557	869	458	411		
JHANSI	1225	617	608	774	413	361		
LUCKNOW	3649	2021	1628	1915	1049	86 6		
RAE BARELI	457	240	217	416	228	188		
SHAHJAHANPUR	721	414	307	429	212	217		
TOTAL	9483	5064	4419	6078	3217	2861		

Contd....

Table 17 (contd...)

Town/ City				Percen	tage o	f Popu	lation	affec	ted by	the f	ollowing di	5 eases	· 400 MM 400 MM 100 MM 100		The MS 400 NO 400 NO 600 NO 400 NO
,		ental			Stomac	h 		Skin			Eye		Other		UBSP Provided free
	Total	Adult	Child	Total	Adult	Ćhild	Total	Adult	Child	Total	Adult Child	l Total	Adult	Child	Medicines % H.K
DEHRADUN	0.20	0.18	0.22	3.90	5.11	2.40	2.54	3.35	1.53	0.98	1.23 0.66	0.19	0.35	0.00	66.36
FAIZABAD	3.08	3.89	1.79	9.85	15.00	1.57	3.68	5.42	0.89	3.34	4.58 1.34	16.88	16.39	17.67	0.00
GHAZIABAD	2.36	1.55	3.38	8.62	9.38	7.66	2.99	4.43	1.17	1.44	1.03 1.95	2.70	2.78	2.60	35.96
GORAKHPUR	2.39	1.96	2.99	9.35	12.44	5.18	2.84	3.92	1.38	1.62	0.94 2.53	14.64	13.46	16.23	40.38
JHANSI	0.75	0.90	0.52	7.00	8.33	4.91	4.60	1.31	9.82	0.80	0.57 1.16	0.70	0.98	0.26	72.34
FACKHOM	1.35	1.15	1.72	5.17	6.36	4.65	2.86	2.93	2.72	1.89	1.40 2.82	2.42	3.26	0.84	54.83
RAE BARELI	0.23	0.44	0.00	1.37	2.41	0.25	0.92	1.53	0.25	0.69	0.88 0.50	4.35	7.66	0.72	96.86
SHAHJAHANPUR	1.30	2.08	0.00	6.78	10.68	0.23	2.87	4.44	0.23	2.61	4.02 0.23	0.17	0.14	0.23	24.50
TOTAL	1.51	1.44	1.62	6.73	8.39	4.14	3.03	3.26	2.67	1.70	1.60 1.85	4.72	4.98	4.31	49.98

Source: Based on Survey Conducted at Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow for the Project: 'Evaluation of Urban Basic Services For the Poor', August-December, 1998

Among adults of 15 years and above age group, total 8.39 per cent suffer from stomach trouble as an overall average of eight selected towns/cities. Adults reported suffering from stomach trouble are in Faizabad 15.00, Gorakhpur 12.44, Shahjahanpur 10.68 and Ghaziabad 9.38 per cent. Adults reported least suffering from stomach trouble in Rae Bareli 2.41 followed by Dehradun 5.11, Lucknow 6.36 and Jhansi 8.33 per cent, which are below the over all average. comparison to adults, children of less than 14 years age group suffer less than half, i.e. 4.14 per cent in selected towns/cities. However, children suffering from stomch ailments are comparatively more than the average in Ghaziabad 7.66 per cent followed by Gorakhpur 5.18, Jhansi 4.91 and Lucknow 4.65 per cent. The least sufferings among children are in Shahjahanpur 0.23, Rae Bareli 0.25, and Faizabad 1.57 per cent and followed by Dehradun 2.40 per cent, all are well below the average.

The second common disease is related to skin due to which 3.03 per cent of the total surveyed 15561 population was reported to be suffering. The highest people were recorded suffering in Jhansi 4.60 per cent and Faizabad 3.68 per cent, which were above the average. The lowest proportion of people were suffering from skin disease were in Rae Bareli with 0.92 per cent. Rest five towns/cities reported suffering between 2.50 to 3.00 per cent, e.g. Ghaziabad 2.99, Shahjahanpur 2.87, Lucknow 2.86, Gorakhpur 2.84 and Dehradun 2.54 per cent.

Skin related problems are more among adult people than in children with 3.26 per cent and 2.67 per cent respectively. Mainly skin problems are due to environmental pollution. The highest cases being reported in Faizabad 5.42, Shahjahanpur 4.44 and Ghaziabad 4.43 per cent followed by Gorakhpur 3.92 and Dehradun 3.35 per cent crossing the over all average. In Jhansi and Rae Bareli skin related problems are least only 1.31 and 1.53 per cent respectively followed by Lucknow 2.93 per cent, all falling below the average. stated above that over all the children reporting skin related diseases are 2.67 per cent, comparatively less than adults, but even then it's a matter of worry. The hooping proportion of children who suffer from skin trouble are 9.82 per cent in Jhansi when next to it is Lucknow only 2.72 per cent, and rest of the towns/cities are below the average. Minimum children suffering from skin diseases were in Shahjahanpur 0.23, Rae Bareli 0.25 and Faizabad 0.89 per cent followed by Ghaziabad 1.17, Gorakhpur 1.38 and Dehradun 1.53 per cent, which are below the average.

The third common health problem is eye trouble, about which total 1.60 per cent population complained to be suffering. The highest people suffer from eye trouble are in Faizabad 3.34 and Shahjahanpur 2.61 per cent, whereas in Lucknow sufferers are 1.89 per cent, slightly above the average. The least proportion of sufferers from eye trouble were reported in Rae Bareli 0.69, Jhansi 0.80 and Dehradun

0.98 per cent when Ghaziabad 1.44 and Gorakhpur 1.62 per cent, were also below the average.

Though adults facing eye problems are in average 1.60 per cent when the hihgest was reported from Faizabad 4.58 and Shahjahanpur 4.02 per cent and rest six towns/cities were below the overall average. Minimum proportions were reported from Jhansi 0.57 and Rae Bareli 0.88 per cent followed by Ghaziabad 1.03, Dehradun 1.23 and Lucknow 1.40 per cent.

Among chidren reporting eye related diseases are 1.85 per cent which is higher than the adults. When the highest suffering was reported from the state capital of Lucknow 2.82 per cent and Gorakhpur 2.53 per cent and in Ghaziabad 1.95 per cent as above the average. Children are comparatively least suffering from eye ailments in Shahjahanpur 0.23, Rae Bareli 0.50 and Dehradun 0.66 per cent, when Jhansi and Faizabad are slightly less than the average with 1.16 and 1.34 per cent respectively.

The fourth health problem of the surveyed bastis is the tooth related diseases and in which 1.51 per cent people suffer. Comparatively higher sufferings from tooth were reported from Faizabad 3.08, Gorakhpur 2.39 and Ghaziabad 2.36 per cent, which were also above the average. Mostly dental diseases are water-borne and due to personal hygeine. The least was reported in Dehradun 0.20 per cent, Rae Bareli 0.23 per cent and Jhansi 0.75 per cent followed by

Shahjahanpur 1.30 per cent and Lucknow 1.35 per cent, which are below the average.

Adult population suffering from tooth problem in surveyed eight towns/cities is 1.44 per cent. It reported highest in Faizabad 3.89, Shahjahanpur 2.08 per cent, followed by Gorakhpur 1.96 and Ghaziabad 1.55 per cent, which were all above the average. Dehradun reported the least 0.18 per cent followed by Rae Bareli 0.44, Jhansi 0.90 and Lucknow 1.15 per cent, which were below the average.

Among children dental cases are comparatively more than the adults as the average is 1.62 per cent. In Rae Bareli and Shahjahanpur no dental patient among children were reported, when the highest and above the average were recorded in Ghaziabad 3.38, Gorakhpur 2.99, Faizabad 1.79, Lucknow 1.72 per cent. While in Dehradun only 0.22 per cent children were reported suffering from tooth problems which was least, followed by Jhansi 0.52 per cent.

Many other diseases which are related to other than the above categories are amalgamated in 'other' and together their proportion is quite high, i.e. 4.72 per cent. People of towns/cities affected by other diseases are highest in Faizabad 16.88 per cent and Gorakhpur 14.64 per cent. Towns/cities reporting the least proportion of suffering from other diseases were from Shahjahanpur 0.17 per cent, Dehradun 0.19 per cent and Jhansi 0.70 per cent which are on the

bottom. Followed by Lucknow 2.42, Ghaziabad 2.70 and Rae Bareli 4.35 per cent which are below the average.

Overall adults affected by other diseases are 4.98 per cent, whereas the highest were recorded in Faizabad 16.39, Gorakhpur 13.46 and followed by Rae Bareli 7.66 per cent, which were above the average. Lowest and below the average were recorded in Shahjahanpur 0.14, Dehradun 0.35, Jhansi 0.98 per cent, followed by Ghaziabad 2.78 and Lucknow 3.26 per cent. Children are comparatively less affected in other category diseases, which are overall 4.31 per cent. The hooping proportion was reported from Faizabad 17.67 per cent and Gorakhpur 13.46 per cent and Dehradun reported nil. Shahjahanpur with 0.23 per cent is least and rest Jhansi 0.26, Rae Bareli 0.72, Lucknow 0.84, and Ghaziabad 2.60 per cent are coming below the average.

Head respondent ladies of 49.98 per cent households reported that free medicines were provided, except in Faizabad where no one was recorded receiving free medicines from UBSP. The highest proportion of households reported for free medicines in Rae Bareli 96.86, Jhansi 72.34, Dehradun 66.36 and Lucknow 54.83 per cent, which are above the average. On the bottom were Shahjahanpur 24.50, Ghaziabad 35.96 and Gorakhpur 40.38 per cent, which are below the average.

PERSONAL HYGIENE

As stated above that the hygiene is an important aspect of life which keeps the diseases at bay. The questions were asked at the household level to understand the consciousness of people towards hygiene, as also the UBSP campaigned for it. On asking, do you wash hands before cooking? Table 18 shows that total 93.80 per cent households out of entire 2951 surveyed households reported in affirmative. The highest reported washing hands before cooking were in Jhansi 99.47, Rae Bareli 99.37 and Dehradun 99.07 per cent, followed by Shahjahanpur 98.50 and Lucknow 95.41 per cent above the Least and below the average were recorded in average. Gorakhpur 83.39, Ghaziabad 87.36 and Faizabad 92.20 per cent. Similarly on asking whether you wash your hands after toilet, 99.29 per cent households reported that they wash their hands after toilet. In Dehradun, Ghaziabad, Gorakhpur, Lucknow and Rae Bareli, cent per cent people reported washing hands after In Faizabad 92.20 per cent, Shahjahanpur 98.50 per cent and Jhansi 99.47 per cent where they were less than cent per cent.

On asking whether do you wash your hands with soap? a little more than half, i.e. 52.93 per cent replied washing hands with soap among the entire 2951 surveyed households. Maximum were reported in Jhansi 93.09 per cent followed by Dehradun 64.95, Ghaziabad 57.87 and Faizabad 55.61 per cent, which are above the average. The least were washing their

Table 18: PERSONAL HYGIENE IN UBSP BASTIS(I)

	Sample H.H. (100)	Percentage of Households Washing h						
Town/ City				WITH				
		Before Cooking	After toilet	Soap	Mud	Water only		
DEHRADUN	214	99.07	100.00	64.95	35.05	0.00		
FAIZABAD	205	92.20	92.20	55.61	44.39	0.00		
GHAZIABAD	356	87.36	100.00	57.87	42.13	0.00		
GORAKHPUR	416	83.89	100.00	40.14	59.86	0.00		
JHANSI	376	99.47	99.47	93.09	6.91	0.00		
LUCKNOW	1025	95.41	100.00	44.20	54.54	1.26		
RAEBARELI	159	99.37	100.00	30.19	69.81	0.00		
SHAHJAHANPUR	200	98.50	98.50	42.50	57.50	0.00		
TOTAL	2951	93.80	99.29	52.93	46.63	0.44		

Source: Based on Survey Conducted at Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow for the Project: 'Evaluation of Urban Basic Services For the Poor', August-December, 1998

hands with soap in Rae Bareli 30.19, Gorakhpur 40.14, Shahjahanpur 42.50 and Lucknow 44.20 per cent, which are below the average. Persons washing hands with mud were reported 46.63 per cent, which is a little less than half. The maximum proportion of people were washing hands with mud

in Rae Bareli 69.81, Gorakhpur 59.86, Shahjahanpur 57.50 and Lucknow 54.54 per cent. While the least were using mud in Jhansi 6.91 per cent and a little less than the average in Ghaziabad 42.13 and Faizabad 44.39 per cent. Only in Lucknow 1.26 per cent households reported washing hands with water only.

Another question related to hygiene was asked about taking bath in different frequencies of day/days. total 2951 sample households of eight selected towns/cities 44.32 per cent reported taking bath every day (Table 19). Maximum proportion of households reported taking bath every day in Jhansi 93.35 per cent and followed by Rae Bareli 72.62, Faizabad 58.53, Ghaziabad 49.16, Gorakhpur 46.63 and Shahjahapur 46.50 per cent which were above the average. The least and less than average were taking bath every day in Dehradun 15.89 and Lucknow 21.95 per cent. Persons taking bath after one day were 45.27 per cent in average, when in Dehradun they were highest 73.36 per cent followed by Lucknow 57.17, Gorakhpur 52.41 and Shahjahanpur 49.50 per cent which fall above the average. Least and below the average were in Jhansi 5.58 per cent followed by Rae Bareli 14.47, Faizabad 40.00 and Ghaziabad 42.13 per cent. Households reporting for taking bath after two days were in average 9.15 per cent and the maximum were recorded in Lucknow 18.54 per cent followed by Dehradun 10.28 and Rae Bareli 10.06 per cent above the average. Rest were below the average as Jhansi 0.53, Gorakhpur 0.96 and Faizabad 0.98 per cent which were least

and followed by Shahjahanpur 1.50 and Ghaziabad 8.71 per cent. In other frequencies people taking bath were significant in Rae Bareli 3.14 per cent and Lucknow 1.95 per cent after three days, and Shahjahanpur 1.50 per cent people were reported taking bath after six days. Rest were not significant.

Table 19: PERSONAL HYGIENE IN UBSP BASTIS (II)

									•
Town/ City	Sample H.H. (100)		Percentage of Households taking bath After days						
		Every day	one	two	three	four	five	six	Seven +
DEHRADUN	214	15.89	73.36	10.28	3 0.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FAIZABAD	205	58.53	40.00	0.98	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.00
GHAZIABAD	356	49.16	42.13	8.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GORAKHPUR	416	46.63	52.41	0.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
JHANSI	376	93.62	5.58	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27
LUCKNOW	1025	21.95	57.17	18.54	1.95	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
RAE BARELI	159	72.33	14.47	10.06	3.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHAHJAHANPUR	200	46.50	49.50	1.50	0.50	0.50	0.00	1.50	0.00
TOTAL	2951	44.32	45.27	9.15	0.92	0.20	0.00	0.10	0.04

Source: Based on Survey Conducted at Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow for the Project: 'Evaluation of Urban Basic Services For the Poor', August-December, 1998

PREVENTIVE MEASURES AGAINST DISEASES

Households were asked whether they take precautionary preventive measures against diarrhoea, cholera, haiza, small pox, skin dieseases and other (diseases not specified). All these diseases are almost seasonal, specially during summers, when weather is too hot/humid mainly during May, June and July. Preventive measures against diseases can be taken in many ways like, environmental care, personal hygiene, natural/traditional methods, vaccination/medicines, etc., which are quite useful if they are adopted in a scientific manner. In fact if society is conscious and always takes preventive measures in advance against the outbreak of various diseases, it can avoid the burden on Doctors, medicines, hospitals and ultimately it can also prevent the calamities (Table 20).

The highest precautionary preventive measures were taken against cholera and diarrhoea by total 32.80 and 31.45 households respectively, followed by haiza 25.11, small pox 23.86, skin diseases 9.73 and others 41.92 per cent (Table 20) For cholera the highest and above the average proportions of households taking precautionary measures were reported in Gorakhpur 57.45 per cent and Ghaziabad 49.72 per cent followed by Dehradun 41.12 and Shahjahanpur 37.00 per cent. In Rae Bareli no one reported taking precaution against the cholera and Jhansi reported the least 5.32 per cent, followed by Faizabad 28.29 and Lucknow 30.44 per cent, which are below the average.

Table 20: <u>UBSP HOUSE HOLDS TAKING PREVENTIVE MEASURES</u>
<u>AGAINST THE DISEASES</u>

		Percentage House Holds Taking measures against						
Town/ City	Sample H.H.	Diarr- hoea	Cholera	Haiza	Small Pox	Skin Di- seases	Others	
DEHRADUN	214	35.05	41.12	34.58	36.45	15.89	77.10	
FAIZABAD	205	16.10	28.29	23.90	53.17	15.61	59.51	
GHAZIABAD	356	38.20	49.72	44.94	46.63	11.80	76.97	
GORAKHPUR	416	49.76	57.45	58.17	49.52	9.62	68.27	
JHANSI	376	3.46	5.32	5.05	5.85	7.18	25.27	
LUCKNOW	1025	34.73	30.44	18.34	11.51	10.34	19.32	
RAE BARELI	159	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	
SHAHJAHANPUR	200	54.00	37.00	4.00	2.50	3.00	49.50	
		grapes and a second			,			
TOTAL	2951	31.45	32.80	25.11	23.86	9.73	41.92	

Source: Based on Survey Conducted at Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow for the Project: 'Evaluation of Urban Basic Services For the Poor', August-December, 1998

In Shahjahanpur and Gorakhpur maximum households reported taking measures against diarrhoea were 54.00 and 49.76 per cent respectively followed by Ghaziabad 38.20, Dehradun 35.05 and Lucknow 34.73 per cent which were above the average. Jhansi and Faizabad were the least where only 3.46 and 16.10 per cent households reported taking measures against diarrhoea.

Haiza is another killer disease, about a quarter of surveyed households take measures against it. The highest proportion of households taking measures were reported in Gorakhpur 58.17 per cent then in Ghaziabad 44.94 per cent and Dehradun 34.58 per cent, which are above the average. The least households reported taking measures were in Rae Bareli 0.63, Shahjahanpur 4.00 and Jhansi 5.05 per cent, while Faizabad was 23.90 per cent just below the average.

Small pox generally targets and affects the children and it proves fatal, overall 23.86 per cent households take measures against this killer disease. The maximum households taking measures against small-pox are in Faizabad 53.17 per cent, Gorakhpur 49.52 per cent, Ghaziabad 46.63 per cent and Dehradun 36.45 per cent which are above the average. In Rae Bareli no household reported taking measures against small pox, while the least were recorded in Shahjahanpur, Jhansi and Lucknow with 2.50, 5.85 and 11.51 per cent respectively.

Unspecified diseases falling under the category of 'others' in which total 41.92 per cent households reported taking precautionary measures against it. Maximum recorded taking measures in Dehradun 77.10 per cent, Ghaziabad 76.97 per cent, Gorakhpur 68.27 per cent, Faizabad 59.51 per cent and Shahjahanpur 49.50 per cent, which were above the average. Quite below the average were recorded in Lucknow 19.32 per cent and Jhansi 25.27 per cent.

HOUSEHOLDS SEEKING HELP FOR CURE

Households were enquired in case of sickness to whom you contact first among RCV, UBSP-Doctor, Ojha. Fakir, Local quack, private Doctor or Hospital/Health Centre. Maximum households, i.e. 91.05 per cent reported that they contact first the private Doctor in case they fall sick. Highest proportion of households contacting the private Doctors were recorded in Gorakhpur 99.76, Rae Bareli 99.37, Shahjahanpur 99.00 and Dehradun 98.60 per cent which were above the average. The least reported contacting first the private Doctor was in Lucknow 85.27 and Jhansi 85.64 per cent followed by Faizabad 90.24 and Ghaziabd 91.01 per cent, which are below the average (Table 21).

Average 3.66 per cent households reported contacting Hospitals/Health Centres first in case of falling sick. The maximum were reported in Jhansi and Faizabad with 11.97 and 9.76 per cent respectively. The least and below the average were reported in Dehradun 0.47, Shahjahanpur 0.50, Rae Bareli 0.63, Ghaziabad 1.12 and Lucknow 3.51 per cent. In Gorakhpur no household reported contacting first the hospital/health centre.

Table 21: UBSP HOUSE HOLDS SEEKING HELP FOR CURE

			Percentage of H.H. Contacting first the following in case of sickness						
Town/ City	Sample H.H.	RCV	UBSP Doctor	ОЈНА	FAKIR		PRIVATE DOCTOR	HOSP./ HEALTH CENTRE	
DEHRADUN	214	0.00	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	98.60	0.47	
FAIZABAD	205	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.24	9.76	
GHAZIABAD	356	0.00	0.84	0.00	0.00	7.02	91.01	1.12	
GORAKHPUR	416	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	99.76	0.00	
JHANSI	376	0.00	2.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.64	11.97	
LUCKNOW	1025	0.88	6.83	0.59	0.59	2.34	85.27	3.51	
RAE BARELI	159	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.37	0.63	
SHAHJAHANPUR	200	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.00	0.50	
TOTAL	2951	0.31	2.88	0.20	0.20	1.70	91.05	3.66	

Source: Based on Survey Conducted at Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow for the Project: 'Evaluation of Urban Basic Services For the Poor', August-December, 1998

About 2.88 per cent households in eight towns/cities reported contacting first the UBSP Doctor. The maximum proportion of households reported contacting first the UBSP Doctor when they fall sick were found in Lucknow 6.83 per cent, followed by Jhansi 2.31 per cent. In Faizabad, Gorakhpur and Rae Bareli, no household reported contacting first the UBSP Doctor. In Dehradun, Ghaziabad and

Shahjahanpur only less than one per cent, i.e. 0.93, 0.84 and 0.50 per cent respectively reported contacting first the UBSP Doctor, which are too meagre.

Overall 1.70 per cent houseolds reported contacting local quacks first, but they are concentrated only in Ghaziabad 7.02 per cent, Lucknow 2.34 per cent and Gorakhpur only 0.24 per cent. Dehradun, Faizabad, Jhansi, Rae Bareli and Shahjahanpur did not report any household contacting the local quacks first, while falling sick.

In case of households contacting first RCVs, Ojha or Fakir, they were recorded very few, i.e. only 0.31, 0.20 and 0.20 per cent respectively. That was only from Lucknow, where people reported contacting first RCVs 0.88 per cent, Ojha 0.59 per cent and Fakir 0.59 per cent. Rest other seven towns/cities did not report their households contacting any one among them.

HEALTH CAMPS ORGANIZED IN UBSP BASTIS

In UBSP bastis of eight selected towns/cities the sample of 2951 households were asked about the health camps organized in their localities during a period of one month, half yearly, annually or never. Almost equal proportion of households reported that the health camps were organized monthly 31.48 per cent, annually 30.97 per cent and never 29.08 per cent, whereas very few households reported half yearly only 8.47 per cent (Table 22).

Table 22: HEALTH CAMPS ORGANIZED UNDER UBSP SCHEME

Town/ City	Sample H.H.		Percentage of House Holds reporting that the UBSP Health camps were organised						
	(100)	Monthly	Half Yearly	Annually	Never				
DEHRADUN	214	89.72	7.01	0.00	3.27				
FAIZABAD	205	0.00	0.98	6.34	92.68				
GHAZIABAD	356	40.73	19.38	14.33	25.56				
GORAKHPUR	416	0.00	0.00	89.18	10.82				
JHANSI	376	60.90	1.33	4.52	33.25				
LUCKNOW	1025	32.98	11.51	27.90	27.61				
RAE BARELI	159	0.00	0.00	90.57	9.43				
SHAHJAHANPUR	200	12.50	20.50	16.00	51.00				
TOTAL	2951	31.48	8.47	30.97	29.08				

Source: Based on Survey Conducted at Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow for the Project: 'Evaluation of Urban Basic Services For the Poor', Aug-Dec. 1998

Households reported that no monthly health camps were organized in Faizabad, Gorakhpur and Rae Bareli. Maximum households reported for monthly health camps in Dehradun 89.72 per cent and Jhansi 60.90 per cent followed by Ghaziabad 40.73 and Lucknow 32.98 per cent which are above the average. In Shahjahanpur only 12.50 per cent households confirmed for monthly health camps, which are least.

Households reporting health camps organized half yearly were above the average in Shahjahanpur 20.50 per cent, Ghaziabad 19.38 per cent and Lucknow 11.51 per cent. While very few reported in Jhansi 1.33 per cent and Dehradun 7.01 per cent which are below the average.

As about one-third of the total surveyed households reported for health camps organized annually, while the maximum were reported in Rae Bareli and Gorakhpur 90.57 and 89.18 per cent respectively. Households reporting health camps held annually in Lucknow 27.90, Shahjahanpur 16.00, Ghaziabad 14.33 per cent and least reported in Faizabad 6.34 per cent and Jhansi 4.52 per cent, all are below the average.

Health Camps never organized was maximum reported from Faizabad by 92.68 per cent households and next reported from Shahjahanpur 51.00 per cent and from Jhansi 33.25 per cent. Least and below the average proportions of households reporting health camps never held in their bastis were from Dehradun 3.27, Rae Bareli 9.43, Gorakhpur 10.82, Ghaziabad 5.56 and Lucknow 27.61 per cent.

VISITS OF UBSP DOCTOR

All the 2951 sample households surveyed from 147 UBSP bastis belonging to eight selected towns/cities were enquired whether your basti is visited by UBSP Doctor either monthly, half yearly, annually or never? (Table 23). Overall 41.04

per cent households reported that the UBSP Doctors visited their bastis every month. Maximum and above the average households reporting Doctor's visit every month are from Dehradun 85.51, Jhansi 68.62, Ghaziabad 62.64 and Lucknow 51.02 per cent. From Shahjahanpur and Gorakhpur only 11.50 and 0.24 per cent households reported about the Doctor's monthly visit. No household reported the Doctor's monthly visit in Faizabad and Rae Bareli towns.

Table 23: DOCTOR VISITING THE UBSP BASTIS

	a 1	Percentage of H.H. reporting about the visit of UBSP Doctor						
Town/ City	Sample H.H. (100)	MONTHLY	HALF YEARLY	ANNUALLY	NEVER			
DEHRADUN	214	85.51	6.54	0.00	7.95			
FAIZABAD	205	0.00	0.49	3.41	96.10			
GHAZIABAD	356	62.64	1.69	6.18	29.49			
GORAKHPUR	416	0.24	0.00	86.30	13.46			
JHANSI	376	68.62	4.79	0.27	26.33			
LUCKNOW	1025	51.02	9.76	2.24	36.98			
RAE BARELI	159	0.00	0.00	97.48	2.52			
SHAHJAHANPUR	200	11.50	2.50	11.50	74.50			
TOTAL	2951	41.04	4.88	19.99	34.09			

Source: Based on Survey Conducted at Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow for the Project: 'Evaluation of Urban Basic Services For the Poor', Aug-Dec. 1998

Only 4.88 per cent out of total 2951 surveyed households who reported that their bastis were visited by the UBSP Doctor half yearly. Comparatively highest household proportions were reported for half yearly Doctor's visit in Lucknow 9.76 per cent and Dehradun 6.54 per cent. Whereas less than the average reporting was from Jhansi 4.79, Shahjahanpur 2.50, Ghaziabad 1.69 and Faizabad only 0.49 per cent. Again in Rae Bareli no household reported for Doctor's half yearly visit to their basti.

About one-fifth of the total surveyed households, i.e. 19.99 per cent, reported the UBSP Doctor's visit only annually. When in Rae Bareli and Gorakhpur the annual visit was reported by 97.48 and 86.30 per cent households respectively which was the highest. Except in Dehradun where no household reported for Doctor's annual visit, rest of the households reported proportionately below the average. Namely Shahjahanpur 11.50, Ghaziabad 6.18, Faizabad 3.41, Lucknow 2.24 and least reported from Jhansi only 0.27 per cent.

More than one-third, i.e. 34.09 per cent of the total surveyed households reported that UBSP Doctor never visited their locality. In Faizabad and Shahjahanpur hooping proportion of households, i.e. 96.10 and 74.50 per cent respectively reported that the UBSP Doctor never visited their bastis, followed by Lucknow 36.98 per cent above the average. Other towns/cities where reporting for never

visiting the UBSP Doctor was less than the average, were Ghaziabad 29.49, Jhansi 26.33, Gorakhpur 13.46, Dehradun 7.95 and least in Rae Bareli 2.52 per cent.

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED IN UBSP BASTIS

In the entire 15561 surveyed population of eight selected towns/cities 203 (M. 133, F. 70) physically handicapped people were reported, in which 81 were children (M. 53, F. 28) and 122 were adults (M. 80, F. 42). Physically handicapped persons are mostly affected by polio, blindness, paralysis and othr acquired disabilities, which generally could have been avoided if they were timely children of 0-14 years age group average treated. Among 1.33 per cent are physically handicapped. Physically handicapped children are comparatively high in Lucknow 1.72, Ghaziabad 1.69, Jhansi 1.68, Dehradun 1.53 and Shahjahanpur 1.17 per cent, which are above the average. Less than the average are in Rae Bareli 0.72, Gorakhpur 0.58 and Faizabad only 0.45 per cent (Table 24).

Average physically handicapped male children are 1.65 per cent which are comparatively more than the physically handicapped female children. The highest and above the average proportion of male handicapped children are found in Dehradun 2.29, Ghaziabad 2.13, Lucknow 2.10 per cent and followed by Shahjahanpur and Jhansi with 1.89 and 1.69 per cent respectively. Gorakhpur with 0.44, Rae Bareli 0.91 and

Faizabad 0.92 per cent, which are on the bottom. Average only 0.98 per cent female children are physically handicapped, when in Jhansi, Lucknow and Ghaziabad they are above the average, i.e. 1.66, 1.27 and 1.15 per cent respectively. In Faizabad no physically handicapped female child was reported, when in Shahjahanpur 0.46, Rae Bareli 0.54, Gorakhpur 0.73 and Dehradun 0.83 per cent were below the average.

Table 24: PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PEOPLE IN UBSP BASTIS

Town/	Population									
City	of the same and area and area area.	Children of(0-14) Age grou	1	Adult of(15& above) Age group						
	Total (100)	Male (100)	Female (100)	Total (100)	Male (100)	Female (100)				
DEHRADUN	458	218	240	567	280	287				
FAIZABAD	447	217	230	720	390	330				
GHAZIABAD	770	422	348	970	485	485				
GORAKHPUR	869	458	411	1174	617	557				
JHANSI	774	413	361	1225	617	608				
LUCKNOW	1915	1049	866	3649	2021	1628				
RAE BARELI	416	228	188	457	240	217				
SHAHJAHANPUR	429	212	217	721	414	307				
TOTAL	6078	3217	2861	9483	5064	4419				

Contd....

Table 24 (contd....)

Town/	Percentage Handicapped								
City				Adult of (15 & above) Age Group			Received Equipment		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
DEHRADUN	1.53	2.29	0.83	0.35	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
FAIZABAD	0.45	0.92	0.00	0.83	1.28	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
GHAZIABAD	1.69	2.13	1.15	0.82	0.82	0.82	9.52	15.38	0.00
GORAKHPUR	0.58	0.44	0.73	0.17	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
JHANSI	1.68	1.69	1.66	2.94	3.89	1.97	2.04	3.23	0.00
LUCKNOW	1.72	2.10	1.27	1.23	1.48	0.92	2.56	1.92	3.85
RAE BARELI	0.72	0.91	0.54	3.28	3.75	2.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHAHJAHANPUR	1.17	1.89	0.46	1.11	1.45	0.65	7.69	10.00	0.00
TOTAL	1.33	1.65	0.98	1.28	1.58	0.93	2.97	3.76	1.43

Source: Based on Survey Conducted at Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow for the Project: 'Evaluation of Urban Basic Services For the Poor', August-December, 1998

Average adult physically handicapped among 15 years and above age group were found 1.28 per cent, which are proportionately less than the physically handicapped children. Comparatively Rae Bareli and Jhansi reported more handicapped adults with 3.28 and 2.94 per cent respectively. Rest all the towns/cities were below the average, e.g. Lucknow 1.23,

Shahjahanpur 1.11, Faizabad 0.83, Ghaziabad 0.82, Dehradun 0.35 and Gorakhpur 0.17 per cent with adult handicapped.

Adult male physically handicapped were overall 1.58 per cent which are comparatively more than the physically handicapped female adults. Among eight towns/cities the highest and above the average proportions were found in Jhansi and Rae Bareli with 3.89 and 3.75 per cent From Dehradun no handicapped male adult was respectively. recorded in our sample. Handicapped male adults were below the average in Lucknow 1.48, Shahjahanpur 1.45, Faizabad 1.28 and least in Gorakhpur 0.32 and Ghaziabad 0.82 per cent. Overall average of physically handicapped female aduls were recorded less than one per cent, i.e. 0.93 per cent but they were comparatively more than average in Rae Bareli 2.30 and Jhansi 1.97 per cent. In rest, all the six towns/cities the proportions of physically handicapped female adults were below the average, as in Lucknow 0.92, Ghaziabad 0.82, Dehradun 0.70, Shahjahanpur 0.65 and lowest in Faizabad 0.,30 per cent only.

As regard to receiving aids/equipments from various sources including from UBSP related to their imparement, 2.97 per cent of the total physically handicapped prsons reported to have received it. Maximum proportions of physically handicapped received the equipments in Ghaziabad and Shahjahanpur which were 9.52 and 7.69 per cent respectively. In Dehradun, Faizabad, Gorakhpur and Rae Bareli no one

reported to have received the equipments. In Lucknow and Jhansi the proportions of physically handicapped children receiving the equipmets were below the average, i.e. 2.56 and 2.04 per cent respectively.

Total 3.76 per cent physically handicapped males received the equipments which was higher than their counter part females received. In Ghaziabad and Shahjahanpur the highest proportions of handicapped were provided with the equipments as their aids, i.e. 15.38 and 10.00 per cent respectively. Less than the average number of handicapped persons received equipments in Jhansi and Lucknow with 3.23 and 1.92 per cent respectively. In our sample no handicapped male was recorded receiving equipment in Dehradun, Faizabad, Gorakhpur and Rae Bareli. In case of physically handicapped females, over all only 1.43 per cent received the equipments. Out of eight selected towns/cities only in Lucknow 3.85 per cent handicapped females were provided the equipments and in rest of seven towns/cities no one could be recorded in our sample survey.

DEATHS DUE TO SICKNESS, ETC.

The concept of medical facilities is to provide relief to public in case if they fall sick and take measures to prevent occurrance of serious diseases causing untimely deaths. While surveying in eight selected towns/cities all the 147 UBSP bastis were surveyed through 2951 sample households consisting 15561 population (Table 25). Head lady of the household was enquired about the details of occurrance of any deaths during last five years. If a person who is not old enough, but dies due to sickness is a matter of serious concern in the field of medical as well as public health management system, where UBSP is also one of the responsible agencies. Though, above it was already discussed about deaths from demographic angle and it is also important to analyse here from medical point of view.

Table 25: DEATHS AMONG VULNERABLE AGE-GROUPS DURING FIVE YEARS IN UBSP BASTIS

		dren			Old	Age-G	roups		
m (Age (0 -	Group ·2)		THE STREET STREET SPECIF STREET STREET, STREET	(60-65)	(66 & ABO	VE)
Town/ City	T	М	F	T	М	F	T	М	F
DEHRADUN	4.65	8.33	0.00	12.50	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FAIZABAD	3.70	6.25	0.00	20.00	0.00	50.00	142.86	80.00	300.00
GHAZ I ABAD	6.25	10.42	2.08	36.36	25.00	50.00	400.00	-100.00	100.30
GORAKHPUR	2.47	0.00	4.35	35.71	42.86	28.57	50.00	20.00	200.00
JHANSI	15.97	22.95	8.62	48.84	57.89	41.66	100.00	142.86	60.50
LUCKNOW	15.77	18.92	12.61	17.12	19.72	12.50	71.83	88.57	65.55
RAEBARELI	26.67	35.29	15.38	27.27	33.33	20.00	82.35	111.11	50.00
SHAHJAHANPUR	16.36	22.22	10.71	18.52	17.65	20.00	40.00	16.66	75.00
TOTAL	12.18	16.22	8.08	25.95	25.33	26.79	81.12	93.33	67.65

Source: Based on Survey Conducted at Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow for the Project: 'Evaluation of Urban Basic Services For the Poor', August-December, 1998

Table 25 shows that the infants of 0-2 years age group and old age 60-65 years and 66 and above years age groups who are extremely vulnerable to diseases recorded maximum deaths during five years. It is worth to be analysed in detail, as it is a matter of concern for provision of medical facilities including from UBSP. Of course it is worth to mention the fact here that out of total 544 deaths, 85.32 per cent and 14.68 per cent died due to diseases and due to unnatural causes respectively in eight selected towns/cities. The total infant deaths in the age group of 0-2 years were 12.18 per 100 alive infants during five years. In Rae Bareli, Shahjahanpur, Jhansi and Lucknow, the proportions of deaths were recorded quite high as 26.67, 16.36, 15.97 and 15.77 per cent of alive infants respectively. Less than the average death were recorded in Ghaziabad 6.25, Dehradun 4.65, Faizabad 3.70 and Gorakhpur 2.47 per 100 of alive infants.

Among male infants of 0-2 years age group overall 16.22 per cent of alive, who died due to diseases and unnatural causes. Among male infants of 0-2 years age group maximum died in Rae Bareli 35.29, Jhansi 22.95, Shahjahanpur 22.22 and Lucknw 18.92 per cent of alive, which is alarming. In Ghaziabad, Dehradun and Faizabad, the male infant deaths were below the average, i.e. 10.42, 8.33 and 6.25 per cent of alive respectively. Among female infants the overall proportion of deaths were 8.08 per cent which are

comparatively half than the male infants. Maximum female infant deaths were in Rae Bareli 15.38, Lucknow 12.61, Shahjahanpur 10.71 per cent and Jhansi 8.62 per cent of alive infants, which were above the average. In Dehradun and Faizabad no female infant deaths were recorded in five years, whereas Gorakhpur and Ghaziabad recorded less than the average, i.e. 4.35 and 2.08 per cent of alive respectively.

Among 60-65 years age group which is just an old age, comparatively average deaths as a whole in eight selected towns/cities of U.P. were recorded as high as total 25.95, (M. 25.33 and F. 26.79) per cent of alive. In some of the towns/cities these deaths of elderly people were as high as 48.84 per cent of alive in Jhansi, then followed by Ghaziabad 36.36, Gorakhpur 35.71 and Rae Bareli 27.27 per cent of alive. In Faizabad, Shahjahanpur, Lucknow and Dehradun the deaths of this old segment (60-65 years) were below the average with 20.00, 18.52, 17.12 and 12.50 per cent of alive respectively.

In few of the towns/cities the male deaths were alarmingly high, e.g. Jhansi 57.89, Gorakhpur 42.86, Rae Bareli 33.3 per cent of alive. Others which were below the average of male deaths were Ghaziabad 25.00, Lucknow 19.72 and Shahjahanpur 17.65 per cent of alive. In Dehradun and Faizabad no male of 60-65 years died during past five years. Female deaths of 60-65 years age group were 26.79 per cent of

alive which is proportionately high in comparison to male deaths. Quite high female deaths were found in Faizabad and Ghaziabad, 50.00 per cent in each and Jhansi 41.66 per cent and Gorakhpur 28.57 per cen of alive. Whereas in other towns/cities the female deaths were below the average, i.e. Dheradun, Rae Bareli and Shahjahanpur, 20.00 per cent each and in Lucknow 12.50 per cent of alive.

Very old persons of 66 and above years age group are extremely sensitive to diseases and thus health facilities are important for their survival. Their average proportion of deaths is 81.12 per cent of alive which seems to be quite high. In some of the cities the proportions of total deaths are beyond the average, e.g. Ghaziabad 400.00, Faizabad 142.86, Jhansi 100.00 and Rae Bareli 82.35 per cent of alive.

Similarly among older males of 66 years and above age group the average deaths are 93.33 per cent of alive, when in Ghaziabad it was -100.00 per cent of alive, means no male existed in this age group. Also very high old male deaths were in Jhansi and Rae Bareli with 142.86 and 111.11 per cent of alive respectively. In Lucknow, Faizabad, Gorakhpur and Shahjahanpur the proportion of old male deaths were below the average, i.e. 88.57, 80.00, 20.00 and 16.66 per 100 old male alive. No old male (66 years and above) deaths was reported from Dehradun. In eight selected towns/cities average old female (66 years and above) deaths were 67.65 per cent of

alive. The highest old female deaths were recorded from Faizabad 300.00, Gorakhpur 200.00 and Ghaziabad 100.00 per cent of old female alive. No old female death was reported from Dehradun. Old female (66 years and above) were below the average in Shahjahanpur, Jhansi, Lucknow and Rae Bareli with 75.00, 62.50, 55.55 and 50.00 per cent of alive respectively.

CHAPTER VI

HOUSING CONDITION IN UBSP BASTIS

After food and clothing shelter is one of the most important aspect of human need and civilization. No individual, no community, no nation even no civilization can develop without proper housing. Proper housing in towns/ cities means moderate accommodation with per head enough space to live and with electricity, latrine, bath room, water supply, easily accessible by road and with clean environment. Unfortunately all the above ideal amenities are yet only confined in principles as most of our bastis in towns/cities are bereft of these amenities, which UBSP has taken up the task to improve. The worrying thing is that the rural environs of these towns/cities, which are so poor that the majority of the surplus agricultural labourers migrate to towns/cities in search of job and settle in slums/bastis as their residents. These migrants do not have capacity to pay for the urban amenities they avail as well as the amenities provided by municipality or UBSP do not keep pace to growing demand (Table 26).

As in all the 147 UBSP bastis of eight selected towns/cities total 2951 sample households/houses were surveyed,

among them 29.25 per cent houses were found kutcha (wall and roof with mud and wooden thatch). In Rae Bareli, Shahjahanpur and Jhansi the proportion of kutcha houses were maximum as well as above the average with 84.91, 47.00 and 44.15 per cent respectively. Other towns/cities where kutcha houses were below the average, are Dehradun 28.97, Lucknow 25.27, Faizabad 17.56, Ghaziabad 16.01 and Gorakhpur 12.98 per cent.

Table 26: HOUSING CONDITION IN UBSP BASTIS

			Percentage of Houses						
Town/city	Sample H.H.	Kutcha	Semi Pucca	Pucca	Affec	ted by			
	(100)		rucca		Drain Water	Rain Flood			
DEHRADUN	214	28.97	47.66	23.37	6.54	19.16			
FAIZABAD	205	17.56	47.32	35.12	29.27	51.71			
GHAZIABAD	356	16.01	37.36	46.63	24.16	55.06			
GORAKHPUR	416	12.98	67.79	19.23	48.56	60.58			
JHANSI	376	44.15	37.23	18.62	28.72	32.18			
LUCKNOW	1025	25.27	34.93	39.80	31.41	53.85			
RAEBARELI	159	84.91	10.69	4.40	22.64	61.01			
SHAHJAHANPUR	200	47.00	34.00	19.00	27.50	54.00			
TOTAL	2951	29.25	40.56	30.19	29.92	49.92			

Source: Based on Survey Conducted at Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow for the Project: 'Evaluation of Urban Basic Services For the Poor', August-December, 1998

The overall average proportion of semi-pucca (mixed material used in construction) houses was maximum with 40.56 per cent in eight selected towns/cities. In Gorakhpur, Dehradun and Faizabad the proportions of semi-pucca houses were above the average and highest with 67.79, 47.66 and 47.32 per cent respectively. Less than the average proportion of semi-pucca houses were recorded in Ghaziabad 37.36, Jhansi 37.23, Lucknow 34.93, Shahjahanpur 34.00 and Rae Bareli only 10.69 per cent.

In all these 147 bastis where survey was conducted only 30.19 per cent houses were found pucca (constructed with bricks, cement, stone, tin and asbestos, etc.). The maximum pucca houses were recorded in Ghaziabad, Lucknow and Faizabad where proportion was 46.63, 39.80 and 35.12 per cent respectively, which were also above the average. In Rae Bareli pucca houses are quite few as it was recorded only 4.40 per cent. The proportions of pucca houses were recorded in Dehradun 23.36, Shahjahanpur 19.00, Gorakhpur 19.23 and Jhansi 18.62 per cent.

Another very useful information related to housing condition was collected, whether the house is affected by drain water or affected by rain flood water. Because in bastis main common problem is that due to already unplanned and bad drainage system, with hardly any exception, majority of the houses are affected by either drain water or rain flood. Due to stagnant water, not only houses are affected

but the inmates of these houses suffer from various water borne diseases like malaria, diarrhoea, etc. Out of 2951 surveyed houses, 29.92 per cent houses were affected by drain water and maximum were recorded in Gorakhpur 48.56 per cent and in Lucknow 31.41 per cent. In other towns/cities the situation was not much different, e.g. Faizabad 29.27, Jhansi 28.72, Shahjahanpur 27.50, Ghaziabad 24.16, Rae Bareli 22.64 and least in Dehradun only 6.54 per cent. Since Dehradun is located on the foot-hills of Himalayas, the drainage is favourable due to slopes, where stagnation of water in bastis is almost negligible.

Rain flood is another curse, as most of the bastis are located in and around the towns/cities, where rain water stagnates due to mostly depression. As Table 26 shows that 49.92 per cent of the sample houses were affected by rain flood. The highest and above the average rain flood affected houses were found in Rae Bareli 61.01, Gorakhpur 60.58, Ghaziabad 55.06, Shahjahanpur 54.00, Lucknow 53.85 and Faizabad 51.71 per cent. Whereas lowest proportion of rain flood affected houses were reported from Jhansi 32.18 per cent and Dehradun 19.16 per cent as they are on plateau and foot-hill respectively.

BASIC FACILITIES IN HOUSES OF UBSP BASTIS

As stated above that the proper condition of houses with basic facilities in it is the basis of socio-economic

development as well as mental and physical fitness. Related to basic facilities, questionnaire collected yet another fundamental and useful information whether the house is having latrine (flush/ordinary), bathroom and electricity. In eight selected towns/cities where all the 147 UBSP bastis were surveyed involving 2951 sample households/houses. Total 33.38 per cent houses were having independent latrines within their premises in which 21.52 per cent were flush and 11.83

Table 27: BASIC FACILITIES IN HOUSES OF UBSP BASTIS

Town/City	Sample	Percentage of Houses with						
	H.H. (100)	To	ilet	Bathroom	Electricity			
		Flush	Ordinary					
DEHRADUN	214	28.50	16.82	21.03	71.96			
FAIZABAD	205	38.05	12.68	3.90	63.41			
GHAZIABAD	356	44.94	17.70	37.64	80.62			
GORAKHPUR	416	32.45	9.13	4.33	75.96			
JHANSI	376	8.24	9.04	7.18	70.48			
LUCKNOW	1025	15.51	12.39	17.85	61.46			
RAEBARELI	159	1.89	1.26	0.63	8.81			
SHAHJAHANPUR	200	4.00	11.50	2.50	29.50			
TOTAL	2951	21.52	11.83	14.27	62.86			

Source: Based on Survey Conducted at Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow for the Project: 'Evaluation of Urban Basic Services For the Poor', Aug-Dec. 1998 per cent were ordinary. The houses with flush latrines were proportionarely higher and above the average in Ghaziabad, Faizabad, Gorakhpur and Dehradun with 44.94, 38.05, 32.45 and 28.50 per cent respectively. Except in Lucknow, where proportion of houses with flush latrine was recorded 15.51 per cent, which is nearer to the average, but in other towns like Jhansi 8.24, Shahjahanpur 4.00, and in Rae Bareli the flush latrines are least, only 1.89 per cent (Table 27).

As stated that average 11.83 per cent houses are having ordinary latrines (service latrines) in all the eight selected towns/cities. Gorakhpur, Jhansi and Rae Bareli reported with the least proportion of ordinary latrines within the premises of the houses, i.e. 9.13, 9.04 and 1.26 per cent respectively. The highest proportion of houses having ordinary latrines within the premises of houses were in Ghaziabad 17.70 per cent and Dehradun 16.82 per cent, followed by Faizabad 12.68, Lucknow 12.39 and Shahjahanpur 11.50 per cent, which were round about the average.

In towns/cities private bathrooms are essential from social and hygenic point of view as hardly there is any privacy outside the houses. In absence of private bathroom, women and children are maximum affected. In our sample survey average 14.27 per cent houses were reported having their private bath rooms in eight selected towns/cities. In Ghaziabad, Dehradun and Lucknow the proportion of houses with their private bath rooms, were comparatively higher than the

average, i.e. 37.64, 21.03 and 17.85 per cent respectively. In rest of the towns/cities the proportion of houses with bath rooms were very scarce, Jhansi 7.18, Gorakhpur 4.33, Faizabad 3.90, Shahjahanpur 2.50 and Rae Bareli only 0.63 per cent.

Another one of the most important aspects of basic facilities in the houses is electricity, which is considered today as the mother of all developments. In overall survey of eight selected towns/cities of U.P., Table 27 shows that 62.86 per cent houses were electrified (not necessary with legal connection). When all India average of electrified urban houses is about 75.00 per cent. The above the average proportion of electrified houses were found in Ghaziabad the highest 80.62 per cent, followed by Gorakhpr 75.96, Dehradun 71.96, Jhansi 70.48, Faizabad 63.41 and Lucknow 61.46 per cent. In Rae Bareli the lowest proportion of houses were electrified, only 8.81 per cent, followed by Shahjahanpur 29.50 per cent.

BASIC AMENITIES IN UBSP BASTIS

In all the 147 UBSP bastis of eight selected towns/cities, the head ladies of the 2951 households were enquired whether UBSP constructed kharanja road and pucca drains on your street. Also information was gathered about the location of number of public latrines and community centres in UBSP bastis provided by UBSP (Table 28). About 73.81 per

cent households reported that the kharanja road was constructed on their door step, which seems to be quite satisfactory, as only about a quarter households are left to be satisfied. In Rae Bareli where maximum households, i.e. 94.97 per cent reported that the kharanja road was constructed on their door step. Others where more than the

Table 28: BASIC AMENITIES IN UBSP BASTIS

Town/City	Sample H.H. (100)	holds repor	ting	Public	Community	
		UBSP Constructed 	Street light n provided			
DEHRADUN	214	77.10 0.47	10.75	4	2	
FAIZABAD	205	50.73 3.90	12.68	14	12	
GHAZIABAD	356	85.67 6.18	31.18	7	2	
GORAKHPUR	416	81.73 0.72	8.17	4	2	
JHANSI	376	73.14 74.73	57.45	5	3	
LUCKNOW	1025	71.12 26.05	24.88	1	1	
RAEBARELI	159	94.97 54.09	1.26	7	2	
SHAHJAHANPUR	200	54.50 38.00	28.50	1	1	
TOTAL	2951	73.81 25.21	24.53	43	25	

Source: Based on Survey Conducted at Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow for the Project: 'Evaluation of Urban Basic Services For the Poor', Aug-Dec. 1998

average households reported about the construction of kharanja road on their door step were in Ghaziabad 85.67, Gorakhpur 81.73, and Dehradun 77.10 per cent. Below the average were reported in Jhansi 73.14, Lucknow 71.12, Shahjahanpur 54.50 and least in Faizabad 50.73 per cent only.

In case of construction of pucca drains along the road sides only 25.21 per cent reported that the UBSP constructed it on their door steps, when the Table 26 shows that 79.84 per cent houses are affected either by drain water or by rain flood. Maximum proportion of households reported that the drain was constructed on their door step, were from Jhansi, Rae Bareli, Shahjahanpur and Lucknow were 74.73, 54.09, 38.00 and 26.05 per cent respectively. The lowest proportions of households reported from Ghaziabad, Faizabad, Gorakhpur and Dehradun, where drains were constructed on door steps of 6.18, 3.90, 0.72 and only 0.47 per cent households respectively, which is quite unsatisfactory.

As a side information households were also enquired whether their streets are provided with electric light which only 24.53 percent households could affirm for their street with electric light. When 62.86 per cent of surveyed houses are electrified, one can imagine the plight that the three-fourths of the surveyed households live in dark streets. Only maximum 57.45 per cent households reported in Jhansi who are enjoying with street light, whereas in Ghaziabad 31.18

per cent, Shahjahanpur 28.50 per cent and Lucknow 24.88 per cent households live with street lights, which are above the average. In Faizabad, Dehradun, Gorakhpur and Rae Bareli only 12.68, 10.75, 8.17 and least 1.26 per cent houeholds respectively reported for having street lights.

For urban living the provision of public latrines and community centres are extremely important especially when the inmates of these bastis currently had their rural life-Most of the basti-dwellers are extremely poor with styles. village traditions who can not construct latrines in their premises as well as there is almost no open space outside, they are compelled to deficate on road side pavements or on the sides of railway tracks. To avoid the unhygenic and an ugly situation, UBSP had provided the public latrines in bastis. Of course its maintenance and level of sufficiency are the most important questions, which are yet to be answered. At the time of survey we recorded total 43 public latrines in eight selected towns/cities, when maximum were in Faizabad 14, followed by Ghaziabad 7, Rae Bareli 7, Jhansi 5, Dehradun 4, Gorakhpur 4 and in Lucknow and Shahjahanpur only one each.

Similarly for community activities the community centres are the most important amenity as the inmates of these bastis cannot arrange the gathering places by themselves. UBSP so far (till survey conducted) constructed 25 Community Centres

in eight selected and surveyed towns/cities. Again the maximum 12 community centres were constructed in Faizabad due to obvious reason that the city is an important centre for pilgrimage. Other towns/cities which were provided the community centres are Jhansi 3, Dehradun 2, Ghaziabad 2, Gorakhpur 2, Rae Bareli 2 and in Lucknow and Shahjahanpur one each.

CHAPTER VII

SITUATION OF DRINKING WATER IN UBSP BASTIS

Like food, quality water is also most important life giving substance for all living being on the earth. Especially in urban areas the availability of quality water becomes most scarce, either due to pollution or it is not easily available at all. Even municipal efforts sometimes fail to provide the safe drinking water to people. UBSP had been trying to fill the gaps by providing the Mark-II hand-pumps in bastis in order to help the poorest of the poor at their door step. As per UBSP policy, its services are not only confined for poorest of poor, but side by side others are also benefitted, which is commendable.

Generally tap water and Mark-II handpumps are considered the safest source of drinking water, whereas other handpumps and wells are mostly unsafe as they are generally not so deep and unclean respectively. Table 29 shows that 27.79 per cent households reported using the tap water among 2951 sample households we surveyed in eight selected towns/cities. All the UBSP basti dwellers surveyed in Dehradun have reported using the tap water followed by Ghaziabad 64.89 per cent and Faizabad 31.71 per cent, which are above the average. In Jhansi and Lucknow 26.06 and 18.73 per cent households

respectively reported using the tap water, which are still below the average. When in Shahjahanpur, Gorakhpur and Rae Bareli tap water is rarely available to only 3.50, 2.64 and 1.26 per cent households respectively.

Table 29: SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER IN UBSP BASTIS

	Comple			f House		_	Average dist.	% of H.H. satisfied with
Town/ City	Sample H.H. (100)	Tap Water	Hand pump	Mark II	Well		metre	water supply
DEHRADUN	214	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.78	98.13
FAIZABAD	205	31.71	52.68	15.12	0.49	0.00	16.18	99.51
GHAZIABAD	356	64.89	16.57	18.54	0.00	0.00	13.55	92.42
GORAKHPUR	416	2.64	90.63	6.73	0.00	0.00	9.35	100.00
JHANSI	376	26.06	10.90	35.11	27.93	0.00	64.02	65.43
LUCKNOW	1025	18.73	27.71	46.73	6.05	0.78	67.21	69.46
RAEBARELI	159	1.26	8.18	88.68	1.88	0.00	67.55	87.42
SHAHJAHANPUR	200	3.50	49.00	37.00	10.50	0.00	106.89	62.00
TOTAL	2951	27.79	33.21	32.23	6.50	0.27	46.73	80.65

Source: Based on Survey Conducted at Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow for the Project: 'Evaluation of Urban Basic Services For the Poor', August-December, 1998

Water from hand pumps other than Mark-II pump is available to average 33.21 per cent households in eight selected towns/cities. The highest hand pumps user are in Gorakhpur, Faizabad and Shahjahanpur, where 90.63, 52.68 and 49.00 per cent households respectively use the hand pump water. In Dehradun no household reported using the hand pump water. Whereas less than the average household reported using the hand pump water in Lucknow 27.71, Ghaziabad 16.57, Jhansi 10.90 and least proportion in Rae Bareli only 8.18 per cent.

Also the households using water from Mark-II handpumps are about one-third, i.e. 32.12 per cent among the entire 2951 surveyed households of eight selected towns/cities of U.P. The highest users from Mark-II handpump water were reported from Rae Bareli 88.68 per cent, followed by Lucknow 46.73, Shahjahanpur 37.00 and Jhansi 35.11 per cent, which were above the average. Again in Dehradun no household uses the Mark-II handpump water. When in Ghaziabad, Faizabad and Gorakhpur households using Mark-II handpump water were less than the average 18.54, 15.12 and only 6.73 per cent respectively. It is worth mentioning that the Table 30 will highlight that the majority of househols reported that their nearest hand pump, mainly Mark-II is not in working order due to various reasons.

The traditional source of water supply is well, and despite of its low maintenance and poor hygiene, 6.50 per

cent households still rely on it's water. In Dehradun and Ghaziabad no household reported using the well water. Whereas, households in Jhansi and Shahjahanpur which are 27.93 and 10.50 per cent respectively, still use the well water. In Lucknow 6.05 per cent households depend on well water which followed by Rae Bareli 1.88 and Faizabad 0.49 per cent. In Gorakhpur none reported using well water. Only in Lucknow where 0.78 per cent households use source other than specified, is mostly river water from Gomti.

Distance of water source from residence is also a problem after the availbility of water source, if it is not located at the normal accessible distance. After surveying 2951 sample households in 147 UBSP bastis of eight selected towns/cities, we found that all the surveyed households have to walk upto the water soures on an average about 46.73 metres. In Shahjahanpur, persons belonging to sample households of UBSP bastis have to walk an average of 106.89 metres to reach the water source, which is highest. Average walking distance upto the water source is also high and above th overall average in Rae Bareli, Lucknow and Jhansi with 67.55, 67.21 and 64.02 metres respectively. The average distance to water source is normal in Faizabad 16.18, Ghaziabad 13.55, Gorakhpur 9.35 and least in Dehradun only 3.78 metres.

It is some what commendable that in our survey of eight selected towns/cities about 80.65 per cent average households expressed their satisfaction for the availability of water.

As the question was asked from the head lady of the household "are you happy with water supply?" Of course the concept of satisfaction varies from person to person. In Gorakhpur the entire 416 sample households of 48 bastis expressed their satisfaction on the availability of water. Households expressing their satisfaction in Faizabad 99.51, Dehradun 98.13, Ghaziabad 92.42 and Rae Bareli 87.42 per cent which were above the average. Lower proportion of satisfied households were in Lucknow, Jhansi and Shahjahanpur recorded 69.46, 65.43 and 62.00 per cent respectively.

CONDITION OF HAND PUMPS

The question was asked from the households whether your nearest handpump (mainly public hand pump Mark-II) is working? In the entire survey average about 82.53 per cent households reported that their nearest public handpump is working. It means that the rest 17.47 households reported their nearest public handpump is not working. The maximum households reporting thir nearest handpumps not working were from Shahjahanpur, Jhansi and Lucknow with 39.00, 36.44 and 19.02 per cent which are above the average. In rest of the towns/cities handpumps reported not working were below the average are Ghaziabad 13.48, Rae Bareli 9.43 and least in Faizabad 0.98 and Gorakhpur 0.72 per cent (Table 30).

Table 30: CONDITION OF HANDPUMPS IN UBSP BASTIS

Percentage of House Holds reporting the condition of their nearest Handpumps (Mainly Mark II) Not Working due to Town/ Sample Not Defective Lowering Other City H.H. Working Machines Water Reasons (100)level DEHRADUN * 0.49 0.00 FAIZABAD 205 0.98 0.49 GHAZIABAD 356 13.48 4.49 1.41 7.58 GORAKHPUR 416 0.72 0.24 0.00 0.48 2.39 21.28 JHANSI 376 36.44 12.77 LUCKNOW 1025 19.02 14.14 1.56 3.32 RAEBARELI 159 9.43 3.14 1.89 4.40 24.00 3.50 11.50 200 39.00 SHAHJAHANPUR TOTAL 2737 17.47 9.65 1.46 6.36

Source: Based on Survey Conducted at Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow for the Project: 'Evaluation of Urban Basic Services For the Poor', Aug-Dec. 1998

^{*} No hand-pump was reported

The reasons of not working these handpumps were reported as defective machines, lowering water level and other. Households reporting for defective machines was highest, i.e. 9.65 per cent, when hooping about one-fourth of the households of Shahjahanpur reported 24.00 per cent handpumps not working due to defective machines, followed by Lucknow and Jhansi with 14.14 and 12.77 per cent respectively. Below the average are in Ghaziabad 4.49, Rae Bareli 3.14, Faizabad 0.49 and Gorakhpur 0.24 per cent where households reported the defective machines as a reason of their nearest handpump not working. Out of 17.47 per cent households reporting their nearest handpumps not working, only 1.46 per cent reported lowering the water level. Comparatively above the average households reported in Shahjahanpur, Jhansi, Rae Bareli and Lucknow where 3.50, 1.89 and 1.56 per cent respectively recorded the lowering the water level as a reason for not working hand pumps.

Apart of defective machines and lowering the water level, rest of the reasons for non-working of nearest handpumps were included in 'Other reasons', under which over all 6.36 per cent households opined. Comparatively higher prportion of households opined under 'Other reasons' for not working handpumps were recorded in Jhansi 21.28, Shahjahanpur 11.50 and Ghaziabad 7.58 per cent. Proportionately households falling below the average reported under the other reasons for non-working handpumps were in Rae Bareli 4.40,

Lucknow 3.32, Faizabad 0.49 and least in Gorakhpur 0.48 per cent. In Dehradun, since the tap water was reported to be the only source, was excluded from the Table 30. However, in Dehradun total 34.58 per cent households reported their nearest tap water supply not working due to various reasons.

CHAPTER VIII

AWARENESS ABOUT UBSP

As stated above that the UBSP is a government scheme, which helps the poorest of the poor in urban bastis especially women and children. The idea is to make them self reliant and enthuse to coordinate in carrying out the UBSP scheme with convergence. Therefore, awareness among the poorest of the poor and the coresidents of bastis is the first and foremost requirement for the successful Head ladies of 2951 implementation of the UBSP scheme. sample households of 147 bastis of eight selected towns/ cities were asked whether you know about UBSP, CDS and RCV? Assuming if head lady of the household knows about them, then her entire family also knows about them. Thus we recorded that out of 2951 surveyed households about 33.11 per cent households knew about the UBSP scheme. The maximum and above the average proportions of households reported knowing about the UBSP were in Faizabad, Dehradun, Jhansi and Ghaziabad with 64.88, 61.68, 46.54 and 35.39 per cent respectively. Less than the average households reported knowing about the UBSP were in Gorakhpur 32.69, Rae Bareli 25.16, Lucknow 22.44 and least knew about the UBSP in Shahjahanpur only 2.50 per cent (Table 31).

Table 31: AWARENESS ABOUT UBSP AMONG HOUSEHOLDS

Town/	Sample H.H.		Percentage of House Holds								
City		Aware	/know a	bout		Meeting		D:I			
		UBSP	CDS	RCV	Regular	Occas.		Praised UBSP			
					4.5.						
DEHRADUN	214	61.68	40.65	71.96	16.36	49.07	34.57	73.83			
FAIZABAD	205	64.88	24.39	69.27	2.93	63.41	33.66	51.71			
GHAZIABAD	356	35.39	28.37	70.51	12.92	35.11	51.97	55.90			
GORAKHPUR	416	32.69	37.02	89.18	9.38	65.87	24.75	68.27			
JHANSI	376	46.54	64.89	59.84	26.06	36.97	36.97	29.26			
LUCKNOW	1025	22.44	41.85	36.98	24.20	22.05	53.75	49.66			
RAE BARELI	159	31.45	79.24	67.30	2.52	57.23	40.25	43.40			
SHAHJAHANPUR	200	2.50	20.50	34.50	6.00	28.50	65.50	14.50			
TOTAL	2951	33.45	41.14	57.54	16.54	38.87	44.59	49.61			

Source: Based on Survey Conducted at Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow for the Project: 'Evaluation of Urban Basic Services For the Poor', August-December, 1998

About Community Development Society (CDS) average about 41.14 per cent households reported knowing the CDS. CDS was known maximum in Rae Bareli, Jhansi and Lucknow by 67.92, 64.89 and 41.85 per cent households, which are above the average respectively. Less than the average proportions of households were recorded knowing the CDS in Dehradun 40.65, Gorakhpur 37.02, Ghaziabad 28.37, Faizabad 24.39 and least in Shahjahanpur only 20.50 per cent.

Resident Community Volunteers (RCVs) were known by average 57.10 per cent households in the entire survey, which is comparatively higher than the proportions of households knowing the UBSP or CDS. The highest proportions of households were recorded knowing the RCVs were in Gorakhpur, Dehradun, Ghaziabad, Faizabad, Jhansi and Rae Bareli with 89.18, 71.96, 70.51, 69.27, 59.84 and 59.12 per cent respectively. The least proportions of households reported knowing RCVs in Lucknow and Shahjahanpur which were only 36.98 and 34.50 per cent respectively.

In another set of questions, while surveying the households, they were asked if you meet the RCVs either regularly, occasionally or never. In their answer only 16.54 per cent households reported for meeting the RCVs regularly. In Jhansi, Lucknow, Dehradun and Ghaziabad, comparatively more households reported meeting the RCVs regularly which

were 26.06, 24.20, 16.36 and 12.92 per cent respectively. towns/cities where households reported meeting RCVs regularly were quite less in Gorakhpur 9.38, Shahjahanpur 6.00, and least in Faizabad 2.93 and Rae Bareli 2.52 per cent only. Households reporting for meeting the RCVs occasionally were average 39.04 per cent. While above the average proportions of households meeting the RCVs occasionally were recorded in Gorakhpur, Faizabad, Rae Bareli and Dehradun which were 65.87, 63.41, 57.23 and 49.07 per cent respectively. Jhansi, Ghaziabad, Shahjahanpur and Lucknow, the proportion of households meeting the RCVs occasionally were recorded below the average, i.e. 37.23, 36.24, 28.50 and 22.05 per cent respectively. Highest proportion of households, i.e. 44.42 per cent among total surveyed 2951 households who reported, they never meet the RCVs. The highest proportion of households recorded for not meeting the RCVs were in Shahjahanpur, Lucknow and Ghaziabad with 65.50, 53.75 and 50.83 per cent respectively. When below the average proportion of households were reported from Rae Bareli 40.25, Jhansi 36.71, Dehradun 34.57, Faizabad 33.66 and Gorakhpur 24.75 per cent for never meeting the RCVs.

The most important aspect of the enquiry made about awareness was that about half 49.20 percent of the entire surveyed 2951 households praised the UBSP, reporting that 'it is a useful scheme'. The most encouraging proportion of household praising the UBSP was recorded in Dehradun 73.83

per cent followed by Gorakhpur 68.27 per cent, Ghaziabad 55.90 per cent, Faizabad 51.71 per cent and Lucknow 49.66 per cent. Households praising the UBSP were below the average in Rae Bareli, Jhansi and Shahjahanpur with 35.85, 29.26 and only 14.50 per cent respectively.

CHAPTER IX

SUMMARY AND SUGGESTIONS

As stated above that the programme called Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) is a dynamic process which functions within the broad goal of creating a facilitating environment for a significant improvement in the quality of life of the urban poor. The basic purpose of UBSP is to promote the participation of the urban poor in their development mainly eradication of poverty and overall improvement in living condition with special focus on women and children.

During 1992 the UBSP scheme was implemented in 25 towns/cities of Uttar Pradesh and out of which 8 towns/cities were selected which represent all the size of towns/cities and regions of Uttar Pradesh. In these 8 towns/cities all their 147 already identified UBSP bastis were adopted for evaluation purposes and 2951 sample households were surveyed through well planned questionnaire.

In eight surveyed towns/cities the percentage expenditure (in lakh Rs.), and achievement (No. of beneficiaries) did not match with the same proportion in comparison to U.P. during 1993-94 (Fin. Exp. 14.29, Phy. Ach. 6.99), 1994-95 (Fin. Exp. 20.34, Phy. Ach. 12.30) and 1995-96

(Fin. Exp. 42.05, Phy. Ach. 31.24). However, in later years, 1996-97 (Fin. Exp. 27.29, Phy. Ach. 27.00) and 1997-98 (Fin. Exp. 35.51, Phy. Ach. 35.82), it was quite comparable and balanced.

While surveying for the purpose of evaluation of implementation of UBSP programme other useful and related information like population, employment, formal education, and housing condition, etc. was also collected for comparison and analysis. For example, various age-groups of population is important to understand the target groups for health service, employment or educational, etc. purposes. Housing situation not only indicates the hygeinic condition but also it reveals whether the house is provided with toilet, bathroom, water supply, electricity, kharanja road on the door step, etc.

Our survey reveals that 6.92 per cent (4.32 per cen infants of 0-2 years age group and 2.60 per cent of old age of 60+) population is vulnerable and needs medical care. As deaths are highest among infants (0-2 age group) 12.18 per cent and old people (60-65 age group) 25.95 per cent and oldest (65+ age group) 81.12 per cent. Also 34.73 per cent population of (3-14 age group) needs educational facilities, as it is already provided in the form of Balwadi Shiksha and Anoupcharik Shiksha. Balwadi Shiksha was functional in Dehradun, Ghaziabad, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Lucknow, where 65.70, 28.16, 11.82, 19.28 and 35.00 per cent children (3-6 age

group) were regular respectively. In Faizabad, Rae Bareli and Shahjahanpur, the Anoupcharik Shiksha was non-functional. Only in Dehradun 17.28 per cent attendence was regular otherwise in rest of the towns/cities it was less than 4 per There is a lot of scope in generating the sence of community motivation among the basti dwellers towards the importance of education in order to bring success in Balwadi and Anoupcharik Shiksha. While analyzing the educational level among the surveyed population, the proportion of illiterates is 55.18 per cent, when illiterate female proportion is 61.59 per cent. Upto primary level education, where one-fifth population is recorded, the gap between males and females is not much revealing, but as we see the gap in higher classes is quite sharp mainly due to drop-outs. Dropouts can be stopped only when the economic condition of the household improves.

Out of 15561 total population surveyed, 58.34 per cent population belongs to working age group of 15-59 years, needs employment. The survey reveals that 22.74 per cent of the working age group is engaged as a labourer, which is the least paid and engaged in unskilled job. In services and business only 9.84 per cent and 7.60 per cent are employed respectively. Under the UBSP Scheme, 0.41 per cent of working age people were trained for better employment with the result 0.07 per cent people reported for getting the employment after training. This scheme was implemented in Faizabad, Jhansi, Lucknow, Rae Bareli and Shahjahanpur. This

training programme was quite popular and which needs to be enhanced as it was desired by most of the residents of UBSP bastis.

Various common health problems were observed in eight surveyed towns/cities, for example stomach, skin, eye and dental related diseases were reported by 6.73, 3.03, 1.70 and 1.51 per cent population respectively. In case of UBSP's efforts in this connection, it can be judged that 49.98 per cent households reported for receiving free medicines, which is not so discouraging.

Most of the diseases spread due to unhygienic condition and pollutted environment. It is satisfactory to note that the households reported that they wash their hands before cooking and after toilet which are 93.80 and 99.29 per cent respectively. While on asking whether they wash by soap, mud or by water only, the answer was not satisfactory as the proportion is 52.93, 46.63 and 0.44 per cent respectively. Another encouraging hygienic condition was found that 44.32 per cent households reported taking bath every day, while 45.27 per cent reported taking bath after one day.

Households reporting for taking preventive measures against various diseases like diarrhoea, cholera, haiza, small-pox, skin diseases and others is too short of the expected. As less than one-third of the surveyed households take preventive measures against each disease (except others). Another health crisis in health care is reflected

when the households were asked to whom you contact first in case of sickness, 91.05 per cent households reported contacting the private doctor when only 2.88 per cent reported contacting the UBSP Doctor and 0.31 per cent contacting RCVs.

The health camps were organized in UBSP bastis, which was reported by 31.48 per cent households for monthly, 8.47 per cent household for half-yearly, 30.97 per cent households for annually and 29.08 per cent households for never. In fact monthly health camps were more preferred in bastis, besides seasonal camps. Another important health related information was that 41.04 per cent households reported that the UBSP Doctor visited the basti every month, 4.88 per cent households for half-yearly, 19.99 per cent households for annually and 34.09 per cent households reported for never. In fact, besides seasonal health camps, monthly health camps and monthly Doctor's visit in bastis were preferred.

In the entire survey 1.33 per cent children and 1.28 per cent adults were reported handicapped, when only 2.97 per cent among the handicapped received the equipments from UBSP. High proportion of deaths among vulnerable age groups is suggestive for further improvement in health care. As during past five years 0-2 years old infants, 60-65 years and 66 and above years old age people were the maximum victims, with alarming proportion of deaths, i.e. 12.18, 25.95 and 81.12 per cent of alive respectively.

About 29.25 per cent houses of bastis are kutcha, 40.56 per cent semi-pucca and only 30.19 per cent pucca, over that 29.92 per cent an 49.92 per cent houses are affected by drain waters and rain flood respectively. While examining the basic facilities in houses we found 21.52 and 11.83 per cent houses with flush and ordinary latrines respectively, 14.27 per cent with bathroom and 62.86 per cent with electricity. Except construction of kharanja road which was reported by a good proportion of 73.81 per cent households on their door steps, when only 25.21 per cent households reported for their pucca drain and 24.53 per cent for the electricity light on their street.

Average distance covered by households for fetching potable water from various bastis is about 46.73 metres when in Shahjahanpur the average distance is 106.89 metres, which is alarming. As in some of these bastis households cover unmanageable distance. However, 80.65 per cent households reported satisfied with the existing water supply availability. The situation can further improve if the defective handpumps are repaired, as 17.47 per cent household repoted ther nearest hand pumps not working due to various reasons.

A very little proportion of households i.e. 2.71 per cent were recorded receiving various durable goods from UBSP for their day to day needs. Regarding awareness, UBSP was reported known by 33.45 per cent households, CDS by 41.14 per

cent households and RCV by 57.54 per cent households. While households reported meeting RCVs, about 16.54 per cent met regularly, 38.87 per cent met occassionally and 44.59 per cent never met. However, about half of the households praised the UBSP scheme, but in Shahjahanpur only 14.50 per cent could praise.

The above summary of the analysis highlights the areas where UBSP needs to intensify its noble efforts to make the scheme more effective and useful among the households belonging to the poorest of the poor.

KEY-CODES FOR APPENDIX DATA OF UBSP

UBSP B	ITY	SAMPLE H.H.			FAMI	LY ME	EMBE	RS	ВУ	AGE/	SEX		
OBSP B	ASTI	н.н.	0	- 2	3	- 6	7-1	4	15-	59	60-65	66 Ab	
			М	F	M	 F	M	F	М	F	M F	М	F
COLUMN	NO	·> 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 11	12	13
	WORK	ERS ENG	 ^CFD				nc most since term		A C'	 TTVT	 TIES		
LABOUR	ARTIS	SAN/CRAF	TMAN			OVT.		BUS:				 HERS	
 М F	M	F		M]	F		M		F	M	I	?
 14 15	16	17		18		19	2	0		21	22		23
 LLLITE	 RATE F	PRIMARY	MIDD		DUCAT:		INT	 ER			 TECH	 • EDUC	-
										 F			CN.
M	F	M F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	T.	M	F	CN.
					M 								
24	25 2	6 27	28 	29 	30 	31 BATH	32 	33 	34	35 	36	31	
24 Hous	25 2	e6 27	28 L.	29 ATRI	30	31 BATH	32 	33 	34 C NE	CO)	36	37 CTED DRAIN	7

H.AFFEC	TED BY	ELECT	RIFIED	DRINK	ING WAT	ER AVAILA	BLE (S	OURCE)
DRAIN WATER	RAIN FLOOD	HOUSE	STREET	PIPE	HAND- PUMP	MARK-II	WELL	OTHER
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55

SOURCE	NEAREST HANDPUMP WORKING	DEFECT.	OF INEFFE HANDPUMP LOW LEVEL OF WATER	OTHER	WITH WATER	WASHING BEFORE COOKING	AFTER
56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63

WASHING HANDS WITH TAKING BATH AFTER DAY/S										
SOAP	MUD	WATER ONLY	ONE	TWO	THREE	FOUR	FIVE	SIX		EVERY- DAY
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74

COMMUNITY CENTRE EXISTS		UBSP	AWARE	KNOW RCV				
	SMOKE- LESS CHULHA	FURNI- TURE		TAT PATTY/ DARY	ANY OTHER	UBSP	CDS	rc v
75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83

MEETING RCVs	UBSP IS USEFUL	TRAINED FO		EMPLOYED AFTER TRAINING
LARLY NALLY		M	F	
84 85 86	87	88	89	90

(AGE:3-6) BALWADI SHIKSHA (ATTENDING)						7	(AGE:7	-14)	ANOUPO		SHIF	(SHA
	REGULAR OCCASIONAL NEVER				ER	REGUL	AR	OCCAS	CONAL	NEVER		
	М	F	M	F	М	F	М	F	M	F	М	F
_	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102

BALWADI/	PUSHTAHAR REGULARLY GIVEN	-		ALTH CAMP OR		NEVER
103	104	105	106	107	108	109

7	TAKING M	PHYSIC	CALLY	HANDIC	APPED				
DIARRHOEA	OTHER	СН	LLD	ADULT					
			POX		*	M	F	M	, F -
110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED		IN (CASE OF	SICK		NTACT FIR	ST
	ОЈНА	FAKIR	LOCAL QUACK	RCV	UBSP DOCTOR	PRIVATE DOCTOR	HOSP./HEALTH CENTRE
M F							
120 121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128

		SITING LO		GETTING FREE	COMMON HEALTH PROBLEM				
				MEDICINES	TOO	ОТН	STOMACH		
	ILARDI				ADULT	CHILD	ADULT	CHILD	
129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	

C	OMMON I	HEALTH	PROBLI	EM		DUI	RING		YEAR: -WISE	S DE	ATH
SI	KIN	EYI	3	O'	THER	0-	-2	3-	-6	7	-14
ADULT	CHILD	ADULT	CHILD	ADULT	CHILD	M	F	M	F	М	F
138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149

I	URING	FIVE	YEARS	DEATH	AGE-	WISE	CAUSE O	F DEATH	
-	15	-59	60-	-65	65	+	SICKNESS	UNNATURAL	
***	М	F	M	F	M	F			0
· -	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	

APPENDIX DATA OF UBSP BASTIS - PART I (SAMPLE HOUSE-HOLD SURVEY CONDUCTED AT GIDS, LUCKNOW, AUGUST-DECEMBER, .1998)

	(1) DEHRADUN					CC	LUMN	NO.				
	UBSP BASTIS		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	CHABILBAGH		31	3	3	9	17	23	19	40	37	0
2	CHANDER NAGAR		31	9	7	19	20	12	13	34	37	0
3	COM.BULB FACTORY		15	2	1	5	7	4	5	18	19	0
4	GANDHIGRAM		10	0	-			13	14	11	15	0
5	JATIA MOHALLA		20					13	13	21	25	1
	KHUDBUDA		21	2				9	11	28	27	0
7	RACE-COURSE		21	0				7	6	40	32	1
8	INDERESH NAGAR		30	1	2			19	17	45	45	0
9	INDER NAGAR		15	3		_		9	10	20	18	0
10	BATRA MOHALLA		20	0	1	5	5	6	20	19	27	1
TOT	TAL		214	24	19	79	93	115	128	276	282	3
	COLUMN	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		0	0	0	21	11	0	0	10	0	6	3
		0	0	0	10	0		0	14	0	7	0
		0	0	0	10	3		0	5	1	0	0
		1	0	0	3	0		0	0	0	7	1
		1	0	0	14	5		0	5	1	3	0
		0	0	0	10	4	-	0	8	0	2	0
		3	1	0	17	1		0	6	2	7	1
		0	0	0	13	0		0	14	7 0	7 5	1 0
		0	0	0	8 11	0 1	0	0	3 6	1	ວ 5	4
TOT	'AL	5	1	0	117	25	4	0	71	12	49	10
COI	UMN	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	. (************************************	1	0	31	37	20	28	8	7	6	2	4
		0	0	29	36	28	27	3	5	2	3	8
		1	0	9	16	12	8	2	3	3	2	0
		0	1	9	17	13	7	2	2	1	1	1
		1	0	27	30		_	1		4		0
		2	0	21	26	3	6	6	3	4	2	0
		2	1	18	25	8	6	13	5	5	4	5
		0	0	26	31	32	26	3	5	6	2	7
		0	0	12	17	9	15	6	5	4	1	4
		0	0	16	31	5	11	4	2	2	4	0
TOT	AL	7	2	198	266	133	137	48	37	37	22	29

COLUMN	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	3	5	0	0	0	 4	 18	 9	7	9	 9
	6	3	1	0	0			5			6
	0			0	0	6	5	4		4	4
	1		_	0	0			3			2
	2			0	0	12	4	4			3
	2			0	0	6	10	5			3
	5 7			0	0	10	7	4			0
	ó	-	_	0	0	3 2	19 12	8 1	12 4	1 0	12
	0	5		0	0	7	6	7	3	9	0 6
TOTAL	26	34	12	0	0	62	102	50	61	36	45
COLUMN	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
	0	27	0	0	8	24	2	31	0	0	0
	2	26	0	1	10	23	6	31	0	0	0
	0	8	1	2	0	10	3	15	0	0	0
	0	9	0	1	1	9	0	10	0	0	0
	0	15 15	0	6	0	16	2	20	0	0	0
	0 21	13	0	4 0	4 8	14 11	2 1	21 21	0	0	0
	18	28	0	ő	9	22	5	30	0	0	ő
	14	10	Ő	Ŏ	1	12	Õ	15	Ö	ŏ	Ö
	0	14	0	0	0	13	2	20	0	0	0
TOTAL	55	165	1	14	41	154	23	214	0	0	0
COLUMN	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
	, 0	209	30	0	1	0	29	31	31	17	14
	0	145	31	0	0	0	31	31	31	14	17
	0	0	15	0	0	0	15	15	15	14	1
	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	10	10	0
		0	0	0	0	20	20	20	20 21	18 20	2
	0	0 140	0 21	0	0	21 0	21 21	21 21	21	12	9
	0	190	30	0	0	0	28	28	30	10	20
	0	74	13	ő	ő	2	15	15		6	9
	ő	50	0	ŏ	Ö	20	20	20		18	2
TOTAL	0	808	140	0	1	73	210	212	214	139	75

COLUMN	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
	0	25	6	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	0	20	7	0	0	0		0	4	31	0
	0	10	0	0	0	0		0	5	0	0
	0	0	2	1	0	0	_	0	7	0	0
	0	20 21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	25	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	15	ő	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
	0	0	2	0	0	0	Ö	0	18	0	Ő
TOTAL	0	157	22	1	0	0	0	0	34	45	0
COLUMN	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87
THE OWN THE SEC ON SEC ON SEC ON SEC ON SEC ON SEC ON SEC	0	0	0	0	19	13	24	8	17	6	24
	0	0	0	0	25	13	23	1	19	11	17
	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	0	5	10	10
	0	0	1	4	6	6	10	1	5	4	7
	0	0	0	4	11	10	15	6	7	7	15
	0	0	0	4	15	4	12	3	7	11	18
	0	0	0	2	7	1	17	4	13	4	17
	0	0	0	4	19	20	21	5	15	10	21
	0 0	0	0	0 3	12 12	4 10	14 12	5 2	8 9	2 9	13 16
TOTAL	0	0	1	21	132	87	154	35	105	74	158
COLUMN	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98
	0	0	0	4	16	0	0	5	1	0	1
•	0	0	0	12	11	0	0	7	9	1,	0
	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	4	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	11	8
	0	0	0	7	6	0	0	1	4	1	6
	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	2	3	2	3
	0	0	0	6	5	0	0	3	2	0	0
	0	0	0	6	9	0	0	8	2	0	2
	0	0	0	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	4	1	6
	0	0	0	49	64	0	0	30	29	16	26

COLUMN	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
	0	0	23		20			31	0	0	0
	0	0	11	13	14			31	0	0	0
	0	0	4 2	5 6	11 9	5 7		10 10	0	0	5 0
	0	0	12		12			20	0	0	0
	0	0	7		8			21	0	0	ő
	0	0	7	6		8		21	0	0	0
	0	0	19	15	11			30	0	0	0
	0	0	9	10	12	12		0	15	0	0
	0	0	5	14	11	7	7	18	0	0	2
TOTAL	0	0	99	102	116	95	102	192	15	0	7
COLUMN	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
	0	0	0	30	0		1	0	0	0	0
	2	9	4	5	2		0	0	0	0	0
	15	15	15	5		3	0	0	0	0	0
	10	10	10	1		7	0	0	0	0	0
	16 13	16 13	17 12	8 2	9 5		1	0	0	0	0
	0	0	3	15	1	18	2	1	0	1	0
	2	7	3	0	Ô	30	0	Ô	ő	ō	Õ
	ō	i	Ő	11	Ŏ	12	1	Ö	Õ	1	Ō
	17	17	10	1	1	12	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	75	88	74	78	34	165	5	2	0	2	0
COLUMN	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131
	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	1	30	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	30	0	0
	0	0	0	0		0	15	0	10	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	6	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	20 21	0	20 21	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	21	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	1	29	0	30	0	0
	0	0	0	Ö	ő	ō	15	ő	0	14	ő
	Ö	ŏ	0	ő	0	Ö	20	Ō	15	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	2	211	1	183	14	0

COLUMN	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142
	1	24	1	1	6	5	5	3	0	1	1
	1	27	0	0	10	3	1	1	5	0	0
	5 4	7 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ő
	0	10	0	Ŏ	3	0	2	0	2	Ŏ	ō
	0	13	0	0	5	2	9	0	0		0
	0	30	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1 5	6 11	0	0	4	1	2	3	0	2	1 0
TOTAL		142	1	1	29	11	19	7	7	3	2
COLUMN	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153
	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 3	0 2	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	0	ő	Ö	ő	ő	ő	Ö	Õ	1	ő	ő
	Ō	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	14	4	0	1
COLUMN	154	155	156	157							
	0	0	3	0							
	0	0	0	1							
	0	0	2	0							
	0	0	1 4	0 1							
	0	0	1	1							
	Ö	Ö	1	Ō							
	ő	Ö	2	Ö							
	Ö	Ö	3	Ō							
	0	0	. 0	1							
TOTAL	0	0	17	4							

APPENDIX DATA OF UBSP BASTIS - PART I (SAMPLE HOUSE-HOLD SURVEY CONDUCTED AT GIDS, LUCKNOW, AUGUST-DECEMBER 1998)

	(2) E	FAIZABAD		(сог	U M	N	NO	•	•		
	UBSP	BASTIS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	ALIGA		12	0	0	5	1	8	7	20	17	0
2	AMANI		20	4	2	9	7	12	17	41	21	0
3		DRI BAGH	16	1	1	6	11	11	16	26	22	1
4		RA SULTA	12	1	2	2	2	8	8	24	21	0
5		DARWAZ	10	0	2	7	1	6	8	12	16	0
6	FATEH		15	1	1	2	4	12	11	33	34	1
7		ERGANJ	17	2	1	5	6	9	13	30	22	0
8	KAKAR	RAHI BAZ	14	1	0	6	6	8	11	22	18	2
9	LALBA	GH	14	0	1	9	2	11	5	24	21	0
10	RAMNA	GAR	18	1	1	7	6	12	15	31	25	0
11	RETIA	1	15	1	0	2	7	10	6	28	19	1
12	SADAT	GANJ	14	1	0	4	2	7	7	31	35	3
13	SAHEB	GANJ	13	2	0	3	5	11	11	21	18	1
14	THATR	AIYA	15	1	0	4	8	5	16	33	33	0
	TOTAL	ı	205	16	11	71	68	130	151	376	322	9
CC	LUMN	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		0	0	0	4	2	0	0	2	0	4	2
		0	0	0	15	1	3	0	3	0	0	0
		0	0	0	6	0	0	0	4	0	6	0
		0	0	0	18	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0
		3	0	0	7	2	0	0	3	1	11	1
		0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	11	0
		1	0	1	5	3	3	0	5	0	6	0
		0	3	1	11	0	3	0	4	0	3.	0
		1	0	0	5	0	0	0	10	0	7	0
		0	0	0	11	0	2	0	4	0	2	0
		1	0	0	6	1	0	0	4	0	13	0
		0	1	0	5	0	0	0	7	1	2	0
		0	1	0	3	0	0	0	7	0	12	1
TOTAL		6	5	2	96	9	13	0	62	2	79	4

COLUMN	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	0	0	21	11	6	7	3	2		1	0
	3	0	42 12	40 11	12 13	9 24	6 15	4 8		0 2	3 4
	0	o	31	31	4	2	0	0		0	0
	3	1	7	13	6	6	6	5		Ŏ	1
	0	0	14	28	14	10	12	4		4	1
	1	0	11	11	11	19	10	5		3	8
	0	0	18 20	20	12	9	5	9		0	0
	0	0	16	20 25	15 18	6 15	8 11	4 6		0 1	2
	Ŏ	Ŏ	19	24	9	4	2	2		1	3
	0	. 0	7	14	7	11	13	8		3	4
	1	0	13	14	13	5	6	11	2	2	4
	0	0	13	13	6	20	12	12	7	8	3
TOTAL	8	1	244	275	146	147	109	80	58	25	33
COLUMN	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	2	1	2	0	0	4	6	2	2	0	1
	1	3	0	0	0	3	12	5	3	4	2
	3	0	2	0	0	1	6	9	11	4	0
	0 1	0 2	0 2	0	0	4	8 5	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 0
	ō	5	4	ő	ő	4	9	2	7	Ö	2
	3	2	1	Ō	0	4	2	11	12	Ō	2
	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	3	4	2	0
	1	1	0	0	0	6	4	4	6	2	0
	0 1	0	1	0	0	2 3	10 10	6 2	3 4	2	0
	2	4	4	0	0	2	4	8	8	Ö	1
	Õ	2	1	ő	ő	Õ	6	7	5	5	ō
	4	2	1	0	0	1	5	9	9	2	0
TOTAL	18	22	18	0	0	36	97	72	78	26	8
COLUMN	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
	0	6	0	4	7	9	0	0	11	1	0
	0	12	0	12	13	11	1	7	10	3	0
	0	9 2	0	2 8	4 8	16 0	6	12 0	2 5	2 6	0
	10	4	5	1	3	3	3	6	2	2	ō
	15	6	0	5	13	6	3	4		4	0
	0	13	0	2	7	13	0	9	3	5	0
	0	2	0	10	8	7	0	2	12	0	0
	11	5	0	2	12	11	2	2	10	2	0
	18 15	13	1	8	13 9	9	0	1	14 15	3	0
	9	7	1	4	7	13	1	Ö	12	2	0
	12	12	ō	Ô	0	13	5	13	0	O	0
	0	10	0	2	2	13	5	9	5	1	0
TOTAL	90	104	8	60	106	130	26	65	108	31	1

COLUMN	 55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
	0	150	12	0	0	0	12	12		3	9
	0	316	20	0	0	0	20	20		6	14
	0	65 417	16 12	0	0	0	16 12	16 12		13 2	3 10
	0	90	10	Õ	ŏ	0	10	10		8	2
	0	615	13	1	0	1	14	15	15	6	9
	0	275	17	0	0	0	17	1	1	16	1
	0	165	14	0	0	0	14	14	14	6	8
	0	310 437	14 18	0	0	0	14 18	14 18	14 18	9	5 10
	0	135	15	0	0	0	15	15	15	3	12
	0	192	14	ő	Ö	Ö	14	14	14	12	2
	0	50	13	0	0	0	13	13	13	10	3
	0	100	15	0	0	0	15	15	15	12	3
TOTAL	0	3317	203	1	0	1	204	189	189	114	91
COLUMN	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0
	0	0 10	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	12 0	0	0
0	Ö	0	ő	0	ŏ	0	0	0	15	0	0
	Õ	0	Ö	Ŏ	Ŏ	Ö	0	Ō	17	Ō	Ō
	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	12	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0
	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0
	0	15 13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 1	0	0 0
	ő	12	ő	Ö	ő	0	ő	0	1	13	ő
	Ō	13	2	0	Ö	0	Ō	0	ō	0	0
TOTAL	0	82	2	0	1	0	0	0	120	31	0
COLUMN	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87
	0	0	0	0	8	3	8	0	7	5	5
	0	0	0	0	10	1	4	1	5	14	9
	0	0	0	0	12 7	6	15 9	0	12 9	4 3	9
	0	. 0	ő	0	5	1	5	Ő	5	5	5
	0	Ö	Ö	ō	12	6	13	1	12	2	13
	0	0	0	0	12	5	15	0	14	3	9
	0	0	0	0	5	3	4	0	2	12	6
	0	0	0.	0	12	7 2	14 11	0	12 9	2 7	6
	0	0	0	0	11	0	5	2	7	7	10
	0	0	0	0	10	4	13	1	11	2	7
	o o	ŏ	O	0	10	4	13	0	13	0	7
	0	0	0	0	12	5	13	0		3	9
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	133	50	142	c	130	69	106

COLUMN	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5		0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	7	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 2		0	0
	ő	ő	0	0	Ö	0	0	7	1	ő	0
	0	0	0	0	Ō	ō	Ö	2	4	ŏ	•
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7 2	6 7	0	0
	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0
	ŏ	Õ	ő	ő	ő	ő	0	3	5	ő	0
	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	0	0
TOTAL	3	4	.0	0	0	0	0	71	68	0	0
COLUMN	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
The field diffe field gran date and also spec task spec and and	0	0	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	11
	0	0	12	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
	0	0	11 8	16 8	0	0	0	0	0	0 3	16 9
	0	ő	6	8	0	o	0	0	0	0	10
	Ö	Ö	12	11	Ö	Ŏ	Ö	Ō	Ö	ő	15
	0	0	9	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
	0	0	8	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
	0	0	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
	0	0	12	15	0	0	0	0	0	3	15
	0	0	10 7	6 7	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	15 14
	0	ŏ.	11	11	0	ő	0	ő	2	6	5
	ő	0	5	16	ő	ő	ő	0	ō	ő	15
TOTAL	0	0	130	151	0	0	0	0	2	13	190
COLUMN	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
	1	1	6	12	1	12	0	0	1	0	0
,	4 2	7 4	5 5	9 10	3 3	10 14	0	0	1 1	0 0	0
	1	1	1	6	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
	ō	2	1	5	2	5	ő	ő	ő	ő	0
	9	8	$\tilde{7}$	12	$\bar{2}$	12	1	0	0	1	Ō
	7	9	10	15	5	16	0	0	0	0	0
	0	3	1	4	2	6	0	0	0	0	0
	2	3	1	3	4	6	0	0	0	0	0
	0	3 1	1 2	9	1 2	9	0	0	0	0	0
	2	5	4	5	2	8	0	0	2	0	0
	3	5	2	6	3	7	Ö	0	Õ	Ö	0
	2	6	3	7	ĭ	8	1	0	0	- 0	0
TOTAL	33	58	49	109	32	122	2	0	5	1	0

COLUMN	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131
	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0		0	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0	20 12	0 4		0	0
	0	0	ő	ő	ő	Ö	10	2		0	4
	0	0	0	Ö	Ö	Ö	10	ō	Ö	Ö	Ô
	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	3	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	4	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	14 18	0	0	0	0
	ő	Ö	ő	ő	0	0	11	4	0	0	Ö
	ő	Ö	ŏ	ő	ő	0	12	2	0	Ö	Ö
	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	0	1	2
	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	185	20	0	1	7
COLUMN	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142
	11	0	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	5
	20	0	1	0	8	3	2	2	8	0	12
	16	0	3	2	8	2	3	0	1	1	8
	8 10	0 0	2 2	2 0	5 6	0	4	1	4 0	0	8 4
	15	ő	0	2	10	1	8	0	2	0	7
	17	Ö	1	ō	6	ō	3	0	3	2	15
	14	0	1	0	8	0	3	0	2	0	7
	14	0	2	0	8	1	4	0	2	1	8
	18	0	5	0	15	0	1	0	2	2	8
	15 14	0 0	4 2	0	11 8	0	1 4	0	2 1	0	9 5
	10	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	3	0	10
	15	ŏ	2	1	7	ŏ	5	1	3	Ö	12
TOTAL	197	0	28	8	108	7	39	4	33	6	118
COLUMN	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153
	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
	7 4	0	0	0 0	0	0 1	0	1	0	0	0
	3	ő	ő	ŏ	ŏ	ō	ő	ő	Ö	0	Ō
	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	6	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	7	ő	0	0	0	ő	Ö	0	0	0	1
	8	ő	0	Ö	ĭ	ŏ	Ö	0	ő	Ö	ō

COLUMN	154	155	156	157
	1	0	1	0
	0	0	4	0
	0	0	1	0
	0	0	2	0
	0	0	0	0
	0	1	3	0
	0	0	2	0
	0	1	1	0
	0	0	2	0
	1	1	4	0
	0	0	0	0
	2	2	4	2
	0	0	1	0
	0	1	2	0
TOTAL	4	6	27	2

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APPENDIX DATA OF UBSP BASTIS - PART I
(SAMPLE HOUSE-HOLD SURVEY CONDUCTED AT GIDS, LUCKNOW, AUG.-DEC.1998)

		(3)GHAZIABAD	_			C O	L U	M N		NO.			
		UBSP BASTIS		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		ARTHALA		33	3	2	4	10	26	24	42	54	2
		GANESHPURI		16	0	3				8	19	22	
	3		GA	50	10	8		17	27	24	62	67	0
		KADKAD-MODEL MIRZAPUR		56 30	3 4	5 2		15 6	34 31	16 31	81 40	66 41	3 2
		MADHOPURA		41	5	5		11	29	21	75	64	0
	7	NOOR NAGAR		29	3	2		17	34	29	37	40	ŏ
	8	SHIBBANPURA		101	20	21	44	36	43	34	117	120	4
		TOTAL		356	48	48	132	113	242	187	473	474	12
COLUMN		1	1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			0	0	0	15	4	0	1	11	2	8	0
			0 1	0	0	0 19	0	1 1	0 1	17 26	4	3 6	0
			3	0	0	38	13	2	0	14	1	13	0
			2	0	1	17	0	2	ő	1	ô	17	Ö
			0	0	Ō	18	0	3	0	12	0	2	0
		. (0	0	0	15	0	2	0	9	0	4	1
•		4	4	0	0	55	9	2	0	23	0	12	0
TOTAL		1(0	0	1	177	26	13	2	113	8	65	1
COLUMN		22	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
			5	1	22	44	18	20	15	8	12	6	5
)	0	1	11	12	5	13	8	12	3	8
) 5	0 1	32 35	56 73	20 30	17 14	18 18	19 3	19 17	9 8	16 4
		(0	57	59	18	17	13	4	1	2	0
		22		1	26	39	50	43	24	12	11	2	3
			Ī	ō	34	35	15	16	18	14	9	4	7
		1	Ł	2	96	106	76	61	9	7	11	7	17
TOTAL		34	1	5	303	423	239	193	128	75	92	41	60
COLUMN		33	3	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
		2		1	1	0	0	0	17	16	0	26	7
		3		2 6	3	0	1	1 1	0	15 38	14 45	2	16 16
		1		9	1	0 5	0		11 28	26	37	14	22
				0	0	0	0	21	8	1	0	0	1
		Ž		3	1	2	Ö	4	6	31	3	21	24
		C		0	1	0	0	10	13	6	4	0	2
		14	Į.	19	12	3	0	18	50	33	57	0	46
TOTAL	-	22	2	40	19	10	1	57	133	166	160	63	134

COLUMN	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
	0	33	0	4	19	33	4	27	 1	 5	
	0	16	0	6	6	16	11	16	0		
	0	49	0	2	10	50	20	40	10		0
	55	46	0	18	32	55	33	55	1	0	0
	30	0	0	29	30	6	1	0	8	22	0
	6	37	22	8	23	34	1	25	4	12	0
	0 101	23 101	0	4 15	11 65	13 80	2 39	8 60	19 16	2 25	0
TOTAL	192	305	22	86	196	287	111	231	59	66	0
COLUMN	55	 56	57	 58	 59	60	61	62	63	64	65
	0	25	26	0	0	7	20	32	33	15	 18
	Ō	523	8	6	Ŏ	2	16	16	16	16	0
	0	210	50	0	0	0	50	50	50	28	22
	0	190	32	10	2	12	56	56	56	56	0
	0	1494	30	0	0	0	25	25	30	13	17
	0	540	32	0	3	6	36	34	41	28	13
	0	331	29	0	0	0	25	29	29	11	18
	0	1510	101	0	0	0	101	69	101	39	62
TOTAL	0	4823	308	16	5	27	329	311	356	206	150
COLUMN	66	67	68	69	70	71	7.2	73	74	75	76
	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0
	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	56	0
	0	24	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	0
	0	31	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
	0	29 0	0 19	0	0	0	0	0	0 82	0	0
TOTAL	0	150	31	0	0	. 0	0	0	175	66	0
COLUMN	77	 78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87
	0	0	0	7	16	10	27	2	10	21	11
	ő	ő	ő	0	2	4	5	1	3	12	8
	Ö	ő	ő	6	39	1	42	16	23	11	46
	Ö	ŏ	ő	ő	0	ō	7	1	3	52	22
	. 0	ŏ	Ö	1	9	9	24	3	18	9	18
	0	0	0	ō	16	25	36	11	14	16	25
	Ö	Ö	0	5	18	4	25	7	15	7	26
	Ö	0	Ö	5	26	48	85	5	39	57	43

COLUMN	88	89	90	91	92	 93	94	95	 96	97	98
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	10 1	0	
	0	0	ő	19		0	0	11	10		
	Õ	ő	ő	0		0	0	13	15		
	Ö	Ö	ő	4	1	0	0	7	5	ő	
	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	11	2	
	0	0	0	11	17	0	0	8	0	0	
	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	40	34	3	3
TOTAL	0	0	0	42	27	0	0	90	86	8	8
COLUMN	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
	0	0	26	24	0	0	0	0	30	0	3
	0	0	18	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	16
	0	0	24	20	23	21	23	0	0	50	0
	0	0	34	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
	0	0	31 27	31 21	12 14	4	4	20 24	4 6	1 0	5
	0	0	34	28	17	17	17	0	29	0	11 0
	ő	Ö	40	31	7	6	9	101	0	0	ő
TOTAL	0	0	234	179	78	52	56	145	69	51	91
COLUMN	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
	27	27	22	16	12	23	1	1	0	0	0
	16	14	12	4	4	12	0	1	0	0	0
	6	7	18	45	0	42	0	0	1	0	0
	41	40	44	38	14	17	2	0	1	0	0
	11	18	6	7	0	24	0	1	1	0	1
	17	21	18	14	8	28	1	0	0	0	1
	2 16	9 41	0 40	27 15	0 4	27 101	1 4	0 1	0	3 1	0
TOTAL	136	177	160	166	42	274	9	4	4	4	2
COLUMN	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131
	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	7	 5	21
	Ō	0	0	O	0	0	16	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	1	49	0	50	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0		2	0	0	1
	0	0	0	1	0	0	29	0	17	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	2	19	1	0
	0	0	0	0	0	2	27	0	29	0	0
	0	0	0	24	0	. 0	77	0	101	0	0

COLUMN	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142
	0	6	1	2	10	6	9	1	3	1	4
	16	0	3	3	6	4		1	0	0	4
	0	31	1	5	13	9		2	0	0	0
	55 13	0 17	5	12	29 6	20 5		3 1	3 2	6 2	11
	21	15	1	0	2	2		1	0	0	4
	0	20	2	1	10	5		Ô	0	4	o o
	ő	39	2	3	15	8	ő	Ö	2	2	4
TOTAL	105	128	15	26	91	59	43	9	10	15	27
COLUMN	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153
	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
	4	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
	0	1	0	0	0	1		5	1	0	1
	14	0	0	0	0	0		2	1	0	0
	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	1 3	0	0	0
	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0 1
	1	1	Ö	0	0	0	o		o	2	3
TOTAL	20	5	1	3	4	1	0	13	2	3	5
COLUMN	154	155	156	157							
	1	0	3	2	_						
	0	0	0								
	0	0	9	0							
	0	1	3	1							
	0	0	7	0							
	1	0	6	0							
	0 1	0	2 6	0 2							
TOTAL	3	1	36	5							

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APPENDIX DATA OF UBSP BASTIS - PART I
(SAMPLE HOUSE-HOLD SURVEY CONDUCTED AT GIDS, LUCKNOW, AUG.-DEC.1998)

	(4) GORAKHPUR			C	O L	U M	N	N	0.		
	UBSP BASTIS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	ADHIYARI BAGH DAKSHI			0			13				0
	ADHYARI BAGH HARIJAN							10			0
	ADHYARI BAGH UTTAR	9						6			0
	ADHYARI BAGH PACHIMI			0				3			0
	ADHIYARI BAGH PURVI	9		0				3			0
	ALWAPUR	8		1				1			0
	AMBEDKAR NAGAR	9		1				2			0
	AKOLWA	9	2	2				4			0
	BULAKIPUR	8	2	1	1						1
	BICHIYA PURAB	9	1	2	3						0
	BICHIYA PACHIM	9	0	0	4	0					0
	BHARAUTI	9	0	0	0						0
	BHAGTA	7	1	0	2	1					0
	DIVANIBAZAR HR.BASTI	9	1	2	1	2					1
	DARGAHIA	8	0	2	3	3				15	1
	GHANDHI NGR. NAYAGAON		0	0	1	3				11	0
	GUMTI TOLA	9	0	2	3	5				11	0 -
	GHOSI PURWA	8	3	2		4				10	0
	HARIJAN B.LALDIGGI	8		2		2		0	_	12	0
	HUMAUNPUR UTTAR	9	0	0		3		7		11	0
	HUMAUNPUR DAKSHINI		1	3	4	2		2		11	2
	JATEPUR DHARAMSHALA			3	7			2		14	1
	JATEPUR KORI TOLA	9	3	3	8	2				12	0
	JHARNA T.HARIJAN			1			5	3		9	0
	JHARNA T.HARIHAR PTI	9		1	2	8	2	5		11	0
	JEETPUR	8	1	0	3	2	3			10	0
	KHUDDI-TOLA	9	0	1	3	3	10	6	18	8	0
	KOERAN TOLA	8	1	0	1	2	9		10	8	0
	KODDYA TOLA	9	1	2	5	3	5	3		12	0
	KOEREE TOLA	8	0	0	4	4		4		10	.0
	LALGANJ	8	0	0	1	3	6			14	1
	MALLAHI TOLA	9	1	2	3	6		4		15	0
	MANIKTOLA	9	0	1	3	6		7		10	0
	NAND NAGAR	8	1	0	4	4	3	-	11	10	0
	NISHAD TOLA	8	0	2	4	3	5	6	11	10	0
	PURANA JHARNA TOLA	8	0	0	5	2 5	6	5	10	12	0
	PASIYAN TOLA	9	1	1	4		5	4 8	11	12	0
	RASOOLPUR DASEHRI B.	9	0	0	1	1 3	9	7	14 10	11 10	0
	RASOOLPUR-HR.BASTI	9	1 1	0 2	2 6	3	8	4	11	12	0
	RASOOLPUR COMRD.NGR.	9	0	3	6	- 5	7	4	18	16	0
	RASOOLPUR CHAONI			0	2	3	9	4	14	11	0
	RASOOLPUR AJAI NGR.	9	0 2	_		3	7	3	11	9	
	RAMDATTPUR UTTARI	9 9	0	0	4	6	4	12	18	13	0
,	RAMDATPUR DKSHNI	9			3	2	7				
	RAMPUR		0	0				3	13	17	0
	SIDHARIPUR	8	0	-	4	0	3	-	14	12	0
	SURYAVIHAR COLONY	8	0	1	0	3	5	6	11	9	0
48	TAKIA KAVALDAH	9	1	1	4	6	3	5	9	9	0
	momat	A 1 G	35	AC	160	1 4 5	255	220	COF	540	7
	TOTAL	416		+0	100	140		440			

OLUMN	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19 	20	21
	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	0	1 2	0
	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	3	Ö
	0	0	0	1 7	0 1	0	0	2	ŏ	0	Ö
	0	0	0	2	Ō	1	Ö	0	0	5	0
	0	0	Ö	8	Ō	0	0	0	0	2	1
	0	Ö	Ō	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
	0	Ō	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	1	0
	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	1	4 0	0
	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	7 5	0	1	Ö
	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	Ö	2	O
	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	ō	0
	4	3	1 0	12 5	1	Ö	Õ	8	Ō	0	0
	0	0	0	5	Ō	ő	Ö	5	0	0	0
	0	0	0	5	Õ	1	0	2	0	1	0
	0	Ö	ő	7	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
	Ö	Ō	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	4	0
	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	0	0	0	10	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	2	0	4	0
	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	5 2	0	3	0
	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	Ö
	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	2	ő	ō	ō
	0	0	0	7 6	0	1	Ö	2	Ŏ	1	0
	0	0	0	3	Ö	ō	Ō	4	0	0	0
	0	0	Ô	5	Ŏ	0	0	2	0	1	0
	ő	Ö	Ö	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ŏ	Ö	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	4	0
	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	3 1	0
	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	1	0	4	0
	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0 2	0	1	ő
	0	0	0	8	. 0	0	0	2	0	5	0
	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
	0	0	0	7	0	ő	ő	3	Ō	0	0
	0 1	0	0	6	ő	1	0	3	0	2	0
	0	0	Ö	9	Ö	ō	1	0	. 0	0	0
	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
	0	ő	Õ	7	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
	Ö	0	0	3	0	1	0	3	0	1	0
	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	4	0	9	0
	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	2	C
	0	0	0	1	0	7	1 0	4	0	0 2 2 5	Č
	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0		Č
	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	9	0		C
	0	0	0								
TOTAL	7	5	1	228	3	20	2	129	7	79	1

COLUMN	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	0	0		10		5		2	2	3	2
	0	0		16				0	0	2	1
	0	0	9					3	3	0	0
	0	0	16					0	1	1	1
	1	0	8					1	1	0	0
	0	0	17 14	12 9				0	0	0	0
	0	0	13	16			3	0	3	0	0
	0	0	8			3		1	2	1	4
	Ö	ő	8	12			2	1	3	1	4
	Ö	Õ	10	8			1	1	4	2	6
	2	0	17	17		4	4	2	2	ō	-0
	ō	ő	20	12		3	3	2	ō	Ö	Ō
	Ö	Ö	6	11	5	4	4	ō	Ö	Ŏ	4
	0	0	10	19	2	1	1	2	1	2	5
•	0	0	9	10		8	5	0	0	1	0
	0	0	10	14	7	9	4	0	0	0	0
	0	0	10	14	5	2	3	0	2	0	2
	0	0	9	10	8	4	0	1	2	1	C
	0	0	19	16	5	3	0	2	0	0	0
	0	0	12	10	2	5	0	2	1	0	1
	1	0	7	11	7	0	2	4	3	2	1
	0	0	14	11	7	3	3	2	2	0	1
	0	0	16	16	8	4	1	0	0	0	0
	0	0	11	16	5	9	2	0	1	0	1
	0	0	11	9	5	4	3	1	1	1	1
	0	0	15	17	7	6	2	0	4	1	3
	0	0	8	8	3	4	6	3	2	0	1
	0	0	25	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	9	14	8	2	0	0	1	1	2
	0	0	2	8	2	8	7	2	3	1	4
	0	0	19	22	3	4	2	1	1	0	0
	1	0	7	18	5	5	3	1	1	0	0
	0	0	9	10	3	4	4	2	2	1	1
	0	0	12	4	3	9	1	2	3	0	0
	0	0	6 7	8	6	5 7	3	3	2	2 1	3
	0	0	13	10 6	5 6	10	4	3	2	1	1
	0	0	10	15	4	3	1	2	0	ō	0
	0	0	10	10	10	5	4	5	1	1	0
	2	0	15	20	7	4		2	3	1	Ö
	1	0	16	12	5	5	2	1	1	ō	Ő
	Ô	0	7	8	6	3	4 2 5	4	1	1	2
	Ö	0	6	17	4	8	4	$\hat{4}$	2	$\hat{\mathbf{z}}$	7
	1	ő	12	16	5	4	3	î	2	1	1
	ō	ő	8	7	4	5	2	1	0	3	5
	0	0	4	1 i	3	2	4	3	1	2	1
<i>i</i>	Ö	Ö	3	6	5	5	1	4	2	4	4
OTAL	9	0	520	505	237	206	127	77	71	40	71

COLUMN	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	0	'0	0	0	0	1	8	0	1	1	1 0
	1	1	0	0	0	1	5	3	2	2 1	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0 2	2 2	3	0
	0	1	1	0	0	0 1	8	0	3	1	0
	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	Õ	Õ	0
	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	3	Ō	0
	0	0	0	0	Ö	5	4	Ö	1	1	0
	3	6	1	Ö	Ŏ	0	7	1	6	0	3
	2	1	ō	Ö	0	1	6	2	1	4	0
	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	4	6	1	0
	Ō	0	0	0	0	2	6	1	3	1	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
	1	4	1	0	0	3	2	4	3	2	3 2
	1	1	2	0	0	0	6	2	4 0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	0	0	2	0
	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	2	6	1	1
	3	1	0	0	0	0 3	5	0	0	Ō	0
	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	1	Ö	0
	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	1	3	Ö	0
	1 3	1 3	1	0	ŏ	Õ	4	5	8	0	1
	3	1	Ō	Ö	Ö	2	6	1	7	0	2
	0	0	o	ő	Ŏ	2	7	0	0	2	0
	Ö	ő	Ö	0	0	1	6	2	0	4	C
	Ŏ	1	0	0	0	0	7	1	2	0	0
	3	1	0	0	0	1	8	0	2	0	0
	1	0	0	0	0	1	7	. 0	2	0	(
	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	0	0	1	(
	1	2	0	0	0	2	4	2	4	0	(
	1	3	2	0	0	0	4	4	7	0	(
	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	3	(
	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	1	3	0	ì
	2	0	0	0	0	1 1	4	3	5	ő	
	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	5	5	Ō	
	0	0	1	0	0	3	6	0	1	1	
	1 0	1	0	0	ŏ	Ö	7	2	3	0	4
	0	0	0	0	Ö	0	9	0	5	0	(
	0	0	1	Ö	0	0	8	1	3	0	
	1	2	0	ő	0	0	8	1	5	0	
	0	1	ő	Ō	0	0	9	0	3	0	
	1	1	ŏ	0	0	0	5 6	4	3	3	
	1	ō	0	0	0	0	6	3	2	3	
	ō	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	
	2	2	1	0	0	1	4	3	5	1	
	1 2	3	0	0	0	0	5	3	4 9	0	
	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	9			
TOTAL	38	43	11	0	0	54	282	80	135	38	1

OLUMN	44	45	46	47	48	49	50 	51	52 	53	54
	0	8	0	5	5	8	0	0	9	0	0
	9	8	0	4	4	9	0	0	9	0	0
	0	9	0	6	5	7	0	0	9	0	0
	0	9	1	3	7	9	0	0	9	0	0
	0	9	0	5	5	4	0	0	5	3	0
	0	5	0	4	6 1	4 9	0 1	0	6	3	ő
	9	9	0	3 8	8	4	0	0	8	1	Ö
	0	4 8	0	1	2	8	Ö	Ö	8	0	0
	0	6	0	6	6	8	1	Ö	9	0	0
	0	8	Ö	4	3	9	0	0	9	0	0
	0	3	ő	4	8	5	0	0	8	1	0
	7	7	0	3	7	7	0	0	7	0	0
	ó	5	Ŏ	6	6	6	3	2	7	0	0
	Õ	8	0	2	4	8	2	0	8	0	0
	Õ	8	Õ	8	6	4	0	0	9	0	0
	Ö	6	1	5	7	5	0	0	7	2	0
	Ö	7	0	1	7	8	0	0	8	0	0
	Ö	5	0	5	3	6	0	0	5	3	0
	9	3	1	5	6	5	0	0	9	0	0
	9	5	0	4	5	8	0	0	8	1	0
	3	7	0	2	5	9	3	0	8	1	0
	0	9	0	8	5	9	1	0	8	1	0
	0	8	0	8	6	5	0	0	9	0	0
	0	9	0	5	8	7	0	0	9	0	0
	0	8	0	1	6	6	0	0	8	0	0
	.0	4	0	5	7	4	0	0	8	1	0
	0	8	0	5	4	6	1	1	6	1	0
	0	2	0	7	8	3	0	0	9	0	0
	0	6	0	3	5	6	1	0	8 7	0	C
	0	8	0	3	3	7	2	1	8	1	(
	0	8	0	3	7	5	0	0	9	0	Č
	1	6	0	6	7	6	0	0	6	2	- (
	0	8	0	0	8	5 6	2	0	8	ō	Ò
	0	6	0	0	5 4	6	1	ő	8	ŏ	(
	0	7	0	4 2	Q.	6	î	Ö	8		(
	0	7 9	0	6	8	9	ō	Ō	7	1 2	(
	0	8	Ö		6	9	0	0	9	0	• (
	0	9	0	8 5 4	5	8	2	0	8	1	(
	0	8	ő	4	5 5	7	0	0	9	0	(
	0	9	ő	6	3	5	0	0	8	1	(
	0	9	Ö	2	4	9	1	0	9	0	(
	0	9	Ö	1	6	6	1	0	9	0	(
	0	3	Ö	8	7	2	1	2	6	1	. (
	0	8	Ö	3	3	7	3	0	8	0	(
	0	8	ŏ	4	3	8	1	0	7	1	(
	ő	9	0	1	0	9	6	5	4	0	
	47	340	3	000	252	216	34	11	377	28	

COLUMN	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
	0	10	9	0	0	0	9	8	9	3	6
	0	5	9	0	0	0	9	7	9	6	3
	0	45	9	0	0	0	9	7	9	4	5
	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	9	9	5	4
	0	25	9	0	0	0	9	7	9	3	6
	0	210	8	0	0	0	8	5	8	0	8
	0	570	9	0	0	0	9	8 7	9 9	5	4 6
	0	130	9	0	0	0	9	7	8	3	
	0	0	8	0	0	0	8		9	5	3 5
	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	8		4	
	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	8	9	5	4
	0	50	9	0	0	0	9	9	9	3	6
	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	6	7	0	7
	0	87	8	1	0	0	9	5	9	3	6
	0	28	8	0	0	0	8	7	8	5	3
	0	35	9	0	0	0	9	8	9	1	
	0	300	9	0	0	0	9	8	9	2	7
	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	6	8	3	5
	0	130	8	0	0	0	8	4	8	1	7
	0	20	9	0	0	0	9	6	9	3	6
	0	205	9	0	0	0	9	7	9	5	4
	0	45	9	0	0	0	9	9	9	5	4
	0	52	9	0	0	0	9	7	9	6	3
	0	5	9	0	0	0	9	5	9	1	8
	0	110	8	0	0	1	9	7	9	2	7
	0	60	8	0	0	0	8	6	8	2	6
	0	100	9	0	0	0	9	9	9	5	4
	0	30	8	0	0	0	8	7	8	4	4
	0	100	9	0	0	0	9	7	9	2	7
	0	50	8	0	0	0	8	6	8	0	8
	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	8	8	5	3
	0	257	9	0	0	0	9	6	9	1	8
	0	85	9	0	0	0	9	6	9	2	7
	0	150	8	0	0	0	8	6	8	3	5
	0	100	8	0	0	0	8	6	8	4	4
	0	6	8	0	0	0	8	8	8	4	4
	0	60	9	0	0	0	9	7	9	1	8
	0	140	9	0	0	0	9	9	9	5	4
	0	70	8	0	0	1	9	7	9	3	6
	0	75	9	0	0	0	9	9	9	3	6
	0	70	9	0	0	0	9	8	9	4	5 5
	0	157	9	0	0	0	9	9	9	4	5
	0	5	9	0	0	0	9	9	9	8	1
	0	12	9	0	0	0	9	9	9	6	- 3
	0	272	9	0	0	0	9	8	9	1	8
	0	3	8	0	0	0	8	7	8	5	3 2
	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	8	8	6	2
	0	25	9	0	0	0	9	9	9	6	3
OTAL	0	3889	413	1	0	2	416	349	416	167	249

COLUMN	 	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
		0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
		0	5 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 3	0	0
		0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
		Ö	5	ő	ő	ő	o	Ö	0	4	9	Ö
		0	5	Ŏ	Ō	Ō	ő	Ö	Ö	3	0	0
		0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
		0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
		0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
		0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0
		0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
		0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
		0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
		0	6 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 3	0	0
		0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
		0	5	Ö	Ö	ő	0	Ö	0	3	0	0
		ő	6	Õ	Ö	ő	ŏ	ő	Ö	3	ŏ	ő
		ő	6	0	ŏ	ő	o	Ö	Ö	3	0	0
		Ŏ	6	Ö	Ō	Ō	Ō	0	Ō	3	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
		0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
		0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
		0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
		0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
		0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
		0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
		0	6	0	0	0	0	0	. 0	3	0	0
		0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
		ő	4	0	0	Ö	0	Ö	ő	4	0	0
		Ö	7	Ö	ő	ŏ	Ö	o .	ŏ	2	ő	Ö
		Ö	ò	ŏ	Õ	ŏ	Õ	0	Ŏ	9	Õ	Ö
		Ö	6	Ŏ	0	Ö	0	0	0	3	0	0
		Ö	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
		0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
		0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
		0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
		0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
		0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
		0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 2	0	0
		0	б	1	U	U	U	U	U	4	U	U
TOTAL		0	218	4	0	0	0	0	0	194	18	0
COLAL		U		T								

COLUMN	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87
	0	0	0	1	3			0			
	0	0	0	1	5	5		2			7
	0	0	0	0 2	5 3	7 1	9 7	4			
	0	0	0	0	3	3	8	0	7		
	o	0	0	0	2	1	8	0	6		6
	Õ	ő	Ö	ő	1	3	9	0	9		5
	0	Ō	0	0	1	4	8	Ö	7	2	7
	0	0	0	0	2	2	8	0	6	2	5
	0	0	0	0	3	1	8	0	7	2	5
	0	0	0	0	4	1	8	1	5	3	6
	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	0	2	7	4
	0	0	0	0	2	1	7	0	7	0	4
	0	0	0	0	2	1	8	0	4	5	3
	0	0	0	0	3	3	8	1	6	1	5
	0	0	0	0	1	5	8	0	7	2	7
	0	0	0	0	3	5	9	1	8	0	8
	0	0	0	0	4	3	8	2	6	0	4
	0	0	0	0	2 3	4 4	5 9	0	6 9	2	6 8
	0	0	0	0	3 3	3	9	0	9	0	7
	ő	0	0	Ö	5	2	6	0	6	3	6
	Ö	ő	Ö	0	4	5	7	1	4	4	5
	Õ	ŏ	Õ	ő	4	5	7	4	2	3	6
	Ö	Õ	Ō	Ö	4	3	9	ō	7	2	8
	0	0	0	0	3	2	7	2	4	2	3
	0	0	0	0	2	4	6	0	3	6	4
	0	0	0	0	4	3	7	1	5	2	6
	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	3	6	2
	0	0	0	1	5	2	8	2	4	2	5
	0	0	0	0	2	4	8	2	2	4	6
	0	0	0	0	3	1	8	0	6	3	6
	0	0	0	0	2	3	9	0	8	1	6
	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	0	8	0	7
	0	0	0	0	0	5 1	8 7	3	5 3	0	5 5
	0	0	0	0	2	1	8	0	9	0	6
	0	0	0	0	3	6	9	0	6	3	9
	0	0	0	ő	5	6	8	3	4	2	8
	0	0	ŏ	ő	3	4	7	0	5	4	7
	0	Ö	Ö	Ŏ	4	6	9	3	5	1	8
	Ö	Ö	Ŏ	Ö	3	7	9	3	6	0	9
	Ö	Ö	0	0	3	5	8	0	6	3	7
	0	0	0	0	4	5	7	0		2	6
	0	0	0	0	3	3	9	2	7	0	5
	0	0	0	0	2	3	7	0	4	4	5
	0	0	0	0	2	3	5	0	4	4	4
	0	0	0	0	3	2	9	0	8	1	7
POTAL	0	0	0	5	136	154	371	39	274	103	284

OLUMN	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0 0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 3	3 4	0	0
	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	3	Ö	Ö
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	ő	ő	0	0	5	2	3	0
	0	ő	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
	Ö	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4 2	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 4	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Ö	Ō
	0	0	0	0	0	ő	Ö	2	1	0	0
	0	0	0	0	ő	Ŏ	0	1	2	0	0
	0	0	0	0	Õ	0	0	3	3	0	0
	0	ő	ŏ	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 7	4 2	0	0
	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	3	Õ	Ō
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	Ō	0
	0	0	0	0	0	Ö	Ö	7	1	0	0
	0	0	0	ő	Ö	0	0	8	2	0	0
	0	ő	Ö	4	2	0	0	7	5	0	0
	ő	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	2	0	0
	0	0		0	0	0	0	3 3	2	0	0
	0	0		0	0	0	0	1	2	ő	Ö
	0			0	0	0	0	5	3	0	C
	0			0	0	0	Ö	4	4	0	(
	0			0	Ö	ő	Ō	1	3	0	(
	0			0	0	0	0	3	6	0	(
	Ö			3	4	0	0	0	2	0	(
	Č			0	0	0	0	4	4	0	
	C				0	0	0	4	3	0	(
	(0	0	0	0	5 4	2 5	0	(
	(0	0	0	1	1	Ŏ	
	(ő	ő	2	3	0	1
	(0	0	6	3 3 5	0	
) 0		0	0	0	6	5	0	
) 0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	
) () 0	0		0		4	3 6	0	
) (3	2	0	
) (4	0	ŏ	
			0 0					Ō	3	0	
			0 (4	6		
	, i e						0	153	123	3	
TOTAL		0	0 (15	22	,	U	100			

COLUMN	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
	0	0	13	5	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
	0	0	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
	0	0	8 7	6 3	1	1	1	0	0	9	0
	Ö	0	3	3	3	0	Ö	0	ő	9	ő
	0	0	1	1	2	Ö	2	0	Ö	8	0
	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
•	0	0	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	8	1
	0	0	5 7	2 6	0	0	0	0	0	9	0 8
	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
	0	0	7	3	0	Ö	Ö	0	Õ	8	1
	0	0	4	7	0	0	Ő	ő	ő	8	ō
	Ö	Ŏ	8	5	4	4	4	. 0	0	9	0
	0	0	7	6	7	7	7	0	0	9	0
·	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	0	8	0
	0	0	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
	0	0	1 3	2 2	0	0	0	0	0	8	1
	0	0	4	2	Ö	Ö	0	0	ő	9	ō
	Ö	Õ	5	3	3	2	3	0	Ō	9	0
	0	0	2	5	7	7	7	0	0	9	0
	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
	0	0	10	6	0	0	0	0	0	8	1
	0	0	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	6	2
	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0 8	9
	0	0	3 6	4 5	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
	0	0	8	4	0	o	Ö	Ö	Ö	9	Ö
	0	0	3	7	6	6	6	Õ	Ö	9	0
	Ő	ŏ	3	5	Ō	0	0	0	0	7	1
	0	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
	0	0	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
	0	0	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
	0	0	2 8	7 4	3 2	0	0	0	0	8	1
	0	0	7	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	9
	0	0	9	4	0	ő	ő	ő	ő	9	ő
	Ö	Ö	7	3	ő	Ö	ō	Ö	0	9	0
	0	0	4	12	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
	0	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
	0	0	5 3	6 5	0	0	0	0	0	8 7	0
	0	0									
OTAL	0	0	252	220	46	30	33	0	0	371	45

OLUMN	110	111 1	12 1	13 1	14 1	15	116 	117	118	119	
	3	5	4	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
	3 5	4 4	6 4	3 4	1 2	6 6	0	0	0	0	0
	э 3	4	4	1	1	5	1	0	0	0	0
	5	7	6	7 2	1	6 5	0	0	0	0	0
	3 3	3 4	3 5	2	2	6	0	0	0	0	0
	5	7	4	4	1	8	0	0	0	0	0
	3	4	4 8	5 3	0	5 6	0	0	0	0	0
	9 7	7 8	.6	3	1	7	0	0	0	0	0
	7	6	9	1	1	7	0	0	0	0	0
	2	4	4 3	5 8	0	5 8	0	0	0	Ö	0
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	5	7	7 5	3	3 1	6 6	0	0			0
	3 3	4	5 1	5	Ô	7	Ö	0	0	0	0
	4	5	7	4	2	6	0	1 0			0
	4	5	3 4	3 6	0	5 7	0	1			0
	4	4 5	6	7	Ö	6	0	C	0		
	5	7	9	6	1	5	0	0			
	7	8	6	47	2 2	4 5	0	0			
	5 5	6 6	5 7	3	1	6	Ö	() (0	
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	6	5	5 4	3 5	3	5 5	0				
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	4 6	4	3	3	0	6)	0		0
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	4	5	3	3 6 2 3	0 1	8				0	0
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	4	5 5 4	3 3 5 5 4 8 5	6	1 2	5	, ()		0	0
	4	3	3	3	0	6	5	0	0		0
	3	3 4	3 6	7	1		5	0	0	0	0
	207	239	0.40	206	40	284	1	2	3	2	0

COLUMN	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131
	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	9
	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0 0	9
	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	8
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	9
	0	0	0	0	0	0	9 8	0	0	0	0 7
	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	o	0	9
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	7
	0	0	0	0	0	0	8 9	0	0	0	8 9
	Ö	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	9
	ŏ	0	Ö	Õ	Ö	Ŏ	8	0	0	0	8
	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	7
	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	9
	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	9
	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	8 9
	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	9	0	ő	0	9
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	′ 0	0	0	8
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	. 0	7
	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	0 8
	ő	0	0	Ô	0	0	8	ő	0	ő	8
	Ŏ	0	Ö	0	Ö	0	9	Ō	0	0	9
	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	9
	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
	0	0	0	0	0	0	8 8	0	0	0	8 8
	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	9
	ő	0	0	ő	ő	ő	9	ő	Ö	ő	9
	ŏ	o	Ö	0	Ö	0	9	0	0	0	7
	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	3
	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	3
	0	0	0	0	0	0	9 9	0	0	0	9 8 9
	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	9
	0	ő	ő	0	ő	Ö	9	Õ	ő	Ö	9
	Ö	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	6
	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	9
TOTAL	0	0	0	1	0	0	415	0	1	0	359

COLUMN	132	133	134	135	136	137	138 	139	140	141		
	0	5	0	0	4		3) (3 2
	0	4	1 0	0 1	3		2			2 ()	4
	0 1	5 5	0	0	3	2	0		1 :	2 (4
	2	8	0	1	4						L)	4 2
	0	3		1 0	4)	3
	0 9	5 0			5		1		0		1	3
	1	4	1	0) 1	2 4
	0	3								0	1	3
	2 9	3				5 2	. 1		-	_	0	2
	0	3	2	. 1						-	0 0	3 5
	2	2 5				2 C 3 1			0	1	0	5
	0	3) 1	. :	3 2	2 ()	-	_	0 2	3 2
	0	4	. 0			4 3 1 2		l)	0		0	5
	0 1	4				1 2 2 (2	0	0	0	2
	0		5 1)	1 1		1	1		0	3 4
	0		3 (0 2	0	1 0	0	5
	1			} (0	0	0	0	5
	0		-			3	1	0	1	0	0	3 3
	2		_)			2 0	2	0	0	4
	0				0			2	0	0	0	3
	1		4	1	3	-		0	2	0	1 1	3 2
	8				0 2		0 2	1 1	0	Ö	1	4
	0				0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
	0	•	3	0	0		1	2	0	0	1	1
	0			1 0	1 0	3 2	1 0	0	Ō	0	1	4
	. 0			0	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	4
	C)	2	0	1	3	2	2	0	0	0	
	(3 4	0 2	3 0	6 0	1	2	0	1	1	
	(3	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	
	6	2	2	0	0	1 2	1 1	1 0	0	1	5	
		5	0 6	0	1 0	0	1	1	- 0 -	0	0	
		l L	4	1	0	1	2	4	0 1	1 1	0	
	(0		1	0	3 2	0	1	0	0	0	
		0 0	3 5 2	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	
		2	3	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	
		0	1	0	1	3	0	1				
		6 1	68	23	26 1	46	45	46	12	11	22	15

COLUMN		143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153
		4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
		4	0	0	1 0	0	0	0	0	0	1 0	0
		4	Ö	ő	Õ	1	o	Ő	1	ő	0	Ŏ
		3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		4 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 2	0	0	0
		3	0	ő	0	0	Ö	ő	Õ	0	ő	ő
	~	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		3	Ö	Õ	Ö	0	Ö	Ö	1	Ō	0	Ō
		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
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		3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
		5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
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		2 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
							0	0		4	4	2
TOTAL		141	0	2	1	4			15	4	4	

COLUMN	154	155	156	157
	0	0	1	0
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	0	0	1	0
,	0	0	1	0
OTAL	1	2	31	4

APPENDIX DATA OF UBSP BASTI - PART I (SAMPLE HOUSE-HOLD SURVEY CONDUCTED AT GIDS, LUCKNOW, AUG.-DEC.1998)

(5)JHANSI				СО	L U	M N		NO			
UBSP BASTIS	_	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 BANGLAGHAT		42	6	4	16	9	31	23	81	66	0
2 LAXMIGATE		9			8	3	6	10	19	15	0
3 NAINAGARH(HA		30	8	6	7	14	14	15	57	53	0
4 NAINAGARH (KA		41	6		16	8	27	35	52	46	4
5 PULIA NO.9(100	11		30	25	65	46	224	185	0
6 PULIA NO.9()		48	12		22	23	25	19	65	55	0
7 SCHOOLPURA (CHAMRAH	23	4		10	10	21	11	41	36	4
8 TALPURA		83	14	10	26	22	28	30	45	112	11
TOTAL		376	61	58	135	114	217	189	584	568	19
COLUMN	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	0	0	0	50	1	0	0	1	7	11	0
	0	1	0	15	0	3	0	1	0	0	0
	0	0	0	30	6	0	0	3	0	1	4
	4	5	7	19	6	3	0	7	0	11	0
	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	39	0	9	7
	1	0	0	34	1	6	0	8	0	4	0
	3	4	1	17	0	3	0	8	0	0	0
	16	4	8	88	1	2	0	15	0	6	0
TOTAL	24	14	16	300	15	17	0	82	7	42	11
COLUMN	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	3	1	71	60	33	17	15	18	12	2	3
	0	0	14	20	14	8	2	1	5	0	0
	4	0	40	57	13	16	18	10	10	3	2
	3	0	39	50	37	44	23	10	6	3	3
	37	0	119 35	151 46	72 36	46 39	65 30	47 14	45 14	11 7	11 4
	3 3	0	35	41	31	18	16	5	7	2	1
	0	1	109	126	46	41	29	16	30	14	5
TOTAL	53	.2	462	551	282	229	198	121	129	42	29
COLUMN	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
and one one and year any man are are for the year one that do not the see the con	2	3	0	1	0	27	6	9	3	11	6
	1	0	- 1	0	0	7	1	1	2	0	1
	0	3	2	0	0	2	20	8	5	0	4
	1	1	1	0	0	8	23	10	4	0	1
	6	15	10	1		46	40	14	7	21	5
	0	4	1	1		13	24 17	11	4	0	3
	2	8	0 2	0	0	58	9	16	5	1	1
				U				10	Ð	1	Ö
TOTAL	13	35	17	4	0	166	140	70	31	34	27

				•							
COLUMN	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
	29	39	41	22	5	37	37	27	8		0
	0	5	3	0	6	5	5	8	0	1	0
	1 0	15 24	9	12 9	5 7	23	21 25	1 1	1	22 20	6 20
	40	69	23 69	17	27	25 73	70	26	20	33	21
	48	39	45	5	33	37	2	0	3	18	27
	0	19	17	14	12	14	14	4	1	7	11
	58	65	74	29	26	51	42	31	8	24	20
TOTAL	176	275	281	108	121	265	216	98	41	132	105
COLUMN	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
	0	1721	30	1	2	9	33	42	42	42	0
	0	20	8	1	0	0	1	9	9	8	1
	0	1575	20	5	4	1	16	30	30	30	0
	0	3315	16	0	0	25	25	41	41	41	0
	0	7828	72	5 13	2	21 5	70 29	98 48	98 48	96 34	4 14
	0	3860 1550	30 12	5	1	5 5	18	23	23	22	1
	0	4201	51	18	0	14	54	83	83	77	6
TOTAL	0	24070	239	48	9	80	246	374	374	350	26
COLUMN	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	0
	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	1	85	2	0
	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	45 23	0 18	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	83	0
TOTAL	0	21	2	0	0	0	0	1	352	103	0
COLUMN	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87
	0	0	0	0	12	19	14	16	6	20	13
	0	0	0	0	2	6	6	2	4	3	- 5
	0	0	0	0	5	13	13	9	4	17	7
	0	0	0	0	16	26	25	12	14	15	2
	0	0	0	0	30	52	29	11	23 45	66 0	40
	0	0	0	0	48	48 14	48 16	3	15	7	6
		0	0	0 5	10 52	66	74	44	28	11	31
	n			: 1			1 *2	T	40	J. J.	O J
	0	0	0	5		244				139	

COLUMN											
COLUMN	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98
	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	15	7	4	2
	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	7	1	1	1
	0	0	0		13	0	0	0	1	0	0
	0	0	0 2	10 1	4 2	0	0	6 29	4 23	0	0
	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	23	0	Ö
	0	0	ő	0	0	0	ő	10	10	0	ő
	9	3	1	4	1	0	Ö	22	21	0	Ō
TOTAL	10	4	3	24	24	0	0	111	90	5	3
COLUMN	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
	0	0	27	21	31	10	7	39	0	0	3
	0	0	5	9	5	5	5	9	0	0	0
	0	0	14	15	23	15	7	11	0	1	18
	0	0	27	35	21	16	3	28	0	1	12
	0	0	65	46	85	52	13	41	0 4	1 14	58 19
	0	0	25 21	19 11	0 6	0 6	0	11 7	1	0	15
	0	0	28	30	35	13	13	83	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	212	186	206	117	49	229	5	17	125
COLUMN	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
	0	0	0	0	3	8	0	0	1	0	0
	0	0	0	4	6	7	0	2	1	0	0
	7	7	3	1	2	4	3	1	3	2	0
	0	5	5	0	0	12	0	0	3	0	0
	6	8	8	3	3	48	2	0	3	2	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
	0	0	0	0 14	0 13	8	0 2	0	1 9	2 5	0 1
TOTAL	13	20	19	22	27	95	7	6	24	12	1
COLUMN	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131
	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	5		1	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	9	0	0
•	0	0	0	0	0	5		0	20	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	2	32	7	19	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	1	88	11		1	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	7	34	13 3	1 0
	0	0	0	0	0	0 1	16 77	7 5	83	0	0
	0	0	- 0	0	V	1	11	O	03	U	U
					0		322		258	18	1

COLUMN	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142
	0	35	4		26	7	1	23	0	0	0
	0	9	0		1	0		0			1
	10	20		2				4		1	0
	22	26	1	0		12	0			0	0
	55	40	1	1			6			4	1
	0	48	0			1	U	0		0	3
	12	11	0	1				2			3
	0	83	2	0	14	3	1	23	3	3	4
TOTAL	99	272	11	4	102	38	16	76	7	9	12
COLUMN	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153
	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	4		1	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		1	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		4	0
	0	0	0	0		1	1	6			2
	0	3		0		0	0		4	1	2
	1	9	1			0	0	8		0	1
	0	1	0	0		0	1	1			2
	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	8	4	3	1
TOTAL	2	14	5	2	6	2	3	34	11	11	10
COLUMN	154	155	156	157							
	1	0	9	0	-						
	0	0	3	0							
	1	1	9	0							
	3	0	11	3							
	3	2	19	3							
	2	2	25	1							
	1	0	6	5							
	9	5	32	2							
TOTAL	20	10	114	14							

APPENDIX DATA OF UBSP BASTIS - PART I
(SAMPLE HOUSE-HOLD SURVEY CONDUCTED AT GIDS, LUCKNOW, AUG.-DEC.1998)

	(6) LUCKNOW			C O	LU	MN	Ī	NO	•			
	UBSP BASTIS	1		3	4	5	6	7	8		10	•
	ARTI NAGAR	40	2	1	7	4	28	18	76	67	7	
	AMAUSI	90	10	11	40	33	47	30	180	150	1	
3				6		11	20	9	71	49	6	
	BARAULI KHALILABAD			5					111	76	0	
	BEHTWA	14		2	4	5			33	26	1	
6	BABA KA PURWA	16		1				6	18	17	0	
7	BARAULIA	18		1				19	35	35	3	
	BASTAULI	18		2				7	46	34	0	
9	omora courtoma	35		4					41	53	2	
	CHILLAWAN	16		1					24	19	0	
	CHILLAWAN-CHAMRAHI	23		1					29	33	0	
	DIN-DAYAL-N.	10	1	0					21	17	0	
	FAIZULLAGANJ	25	4	2					60	45	2	
	FAIZULLAGANJKAPURWA		1	2					40	31	0	
	GARHI KANAURA	65	4	3					150	108	5	
	GHAZIPUR	24		1					69	44	4	
	HINDU-KHERA	32	1	3					68	55	6	
	ISHWARI-KHERA	32	1	3	_	_			54	43	4	
	INDIRANAGRI	20	1	. 1	4				48	36	0	
	ISMAILGANJ	38	5	3					72	60	0	
21	JAIPRAKASH N.		0	4					29	22	1.	
	KASAILA	28	3	1	6				60	41	4	
	KHADRA	10	0	0	2	6			19	21	0	
	MAHANAGAR	41	4	8	13	8			80	69	0	
	MATIARI	49	6	4	12	18	26	20	68	49	8	
	NATKHERA	32	6	10	18	16	28	6	47	36	1	
27	PREMWATI-NAGAR	29	1	4	12	11	19	15	52	48 -	1	
28	PANCHAM KHERA	18	3	3	9	6	12	8	35	28	2	
29	PASIANA	30	6	4	11	13	28	18	40	40	1	
	RAHIMABAD	28	1	1	3	4	7	0	48	40	0	
	SHR-VIHAR N.	17	2	0	9	5	9		36	30	2	
	SHIV NAGAR	41	8	12	15	21	32	31	62	49	4	
	SANJAI G.N.	40	8	7	11	9	27	25	58	58	2	
34	SAMIUDDINPUR	16	0	0	2	2	10	14	35	23	4	
	TOTAL	1025	111	111	299	281	639	474	1915	1552	71	

COLUMN	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	4	1	2	6	1	4	0	29	1	18	1
	4	6	3	58	10	12	0	32	1	25	0
	4	0	1	22	0	2	0	15	0	10	0
	0	0	0	34	1	0	0	9	1	14	0
	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	11	0	3	0
	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	0	6	0
	0	1	0	14	0	6	0	3	0	12	0
	1	1	2	0	0	3	0	11	0	17	0
	1	2	7	33	2	1	0	1	1	0	0
	1	0	1	9	1	0	0	4	0	1	0
	0	0	0	21	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
	2	3	2	5	0	4	0	19	0	11	0
	0	0	0	17	1	3	0	6	0	6	0
	2	2	2	10	0	8	0	49	0	24	1
	1	1	1	18	0	0	0	12	0	22	0
	1	0	0	34	0	0	0	7	0	1	.0
	1	4	3	37	0	0	0	4	0	3	0
	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	9	0	9	1
	0	0	0	38	17	0	0	8	0	3	0
	1	1	1	14	0	0	0	5	2	0	0
	0	0	1	16	0	0	0	21	0	4	0
	2	2	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	13	2
	0	0	0	29	30	7	0	10	0	16	0
	8	0	3	62	7	0	0	1	0	0	0
	1	0	1	30	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	28	1	9	0
	1	2	0	10	0	1	0	7	0	7	0
	0	2	1	32	4	0	0	1	0	0	0
	0	0	0	24	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
	0	1	1	10	0	0	0	9	2	4	0
	0	0	0	27	3	2	1	15	0	9	0
	2	2	3	15	5	3	1	18	1	7	2
	1	2	0	10	1	0	0	6	. 0	1	0
TOTAL	40	35	36	650	89	62	3	362	11	263	7

COLUMN	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	5	2	25	36	19	13	17	16	29	13	8
	15	0	113	143	66	45	43	17	39	16	20
	0	0	55	55	17	7	9	9	10	5	6
•	1	0	112	78	30	29	15	. 7	13	1	1
	7	1	12	17	1	3	8	10	12	2	4
	0	0	15	16	14	14	4	4	0	0	0
	0	0	37	28	20	25	4	5	2	2	3
	0	0	30	34	14	11	10	1	7	3	3
	0	0	50	69	17	8	3	3	4	1	0
	0	0	25	20	5	10	6	2	4	1	1
	0	0	39	40	12	5	0	0	0	1	0
	0	0	14	9	5	3	1	4	0	3	1
	0	0	16	26	15	15	19	5	14	8	16
	0	0	30	40	14	5	12	3	4	0	3
	0	2	47	64	32	36	51	21	52	22	19
	0	0	56	41	21	15	5	4	8	1	0
	0	0	51	56	23	14	8	5	10	1	1
	0	0	62	60	15	11	7	0	6	0	1
	0	0	20	24	5	7	9	0	8	5	9
	2	0	64	67	27	19	20	13	7	0	1
	0	0	33	34	9	9	3	2	0	1	0
	0	0	36	37	13	10	11	3	13	6	8
	0	0	16	21	3	3	2	1	2	1	1
	4	Ō	53	68	44	29	11	9	11	4	4
	o	0	94	84	18	14	7	1	2	0	1
	Ō	Ö	76	71	13	4	4	0	1	1	0
	Ŏ	ō	22	33	11	11	18	12	12	7	11
	1	ŏ	34	35	15	9	3	1	6	Ó	4
	Ô	ő	77	71	8	4	2	1	ŏ	Ŏ	i
	0	ő	53	43	4	2	1	ō	Ö	Õ	ī
	1	0	41	32	5	2	3	6	6	2	3
	0	ŏ	44	46	47	49	11	10	11	6	6
	0	0	46	63	27	28	19	7	12	3	2
	0	0	43	32	6	7	2	1	0	1	Õ
TOTAL	36	5	1541	1593	595	476	348	183	305	117	139

COLUMN	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	9	23	9	0	0	0	16	24	17	10	24
	6	7	0	0	0	25	30	35	4	20	8
	2	5	2	1	0	0	4	32	8	3	7
	0	3	2	0	0	26	15	9	0	1	0
	2	1	0	0	0	1	7	6	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	3	1	0	1
	0	2	2	0	0	3	11	4	1	5	2
	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	17	4	2	6
	0	0	0	0	0	25	9	1	1	0	0
	1	0	0	0	0	6	10	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	1	0	0	C
	2	6	1	0	0	0	1	9	8	0	8
	7	8	4	1	0	1	3	21	18	1	16
	1	3	0	0	0	1	7	16	6	0	5
	12	25	11	0	0	4	16	45	13	37	39
	1	0	1	0	0	0	8	16	5	6	3
	0	0	0	0	0	12	16	4	0	0	. (
	0	0	1	0	0	15	11	6	0	0	(
	5	11	2	0	0	0	4	16	13	1	12
	0	0	0	0	0	6	13	19	3	4	3
	0	1	0	0	0	17	3	0	0	0	(
	2	2	1	0	0	2	4	22	8	4	. 7
	1	4	2	0	0	0	5	5	3	6	3
	ī	1	0	0	0	5	21	15	10	4	2
	ō	1	0	0	0	21	22	6	0	0	0
	Ŏ	ō	Ö	Ö	0	22	10	0	0	0	(
	3	12	5	Ō	0	3	4	22	14	5	15
	1	1	Ö	Ō	Ō	4	5	9	0	0	(
•	Õ	ō	0	0	0	18	12	0	0	0	0
	ŏ	ŏ	Ö	Ö	0	13	14	1	0	0	(
	2	1	3	Ō	0	10	1	6	1	7	4
	õ	3	1	Ö	0	4	15	22	12	4	14
	3	2	ô	Ö	0	1	34	5	1	0	1
	0	ō	Ö	Ŏ	0	1	4	11	8	7	3
TOTAL	63	124	47	2	0	259	358	408	159	127	183

COLUMN	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
	11	26	0	28	34	29			18	9	0
	26	45	24	71	45	45	2		40	36	4
	0	35	0	1	17	33	3	7	9	20	0
	0	46	1	2		12	0	10	11	29	0
	0	8	0	13	14	9	1	0	14	0	0
	0	8	16	3	0	6	0	0	2	13	0
	18	16	17	6	14	12	15	13	0	5	0
	0	13	1	4	12	16	0	4	0	12	2
	1	24	12	25	8	18	17	0	4	19	12
	0	13	2	3	8	8	2	0	7	9	0
	0	23	15	Ö	0	21	21	0	19	4	0
	0	7	10	0			5	4	4	2	0
	0	23	19	0	16	21	5	0	23	2	0
	0	17	21	0	5	11	1	0	12	12	0
	25	50	0	18	40	57	23	54	2	9	0
	24	19	0	0	22	24	10	4	4	16	0
	32	32	1	5	18	8	1	0	5	27	0
	19	19	0	2	25	0	0	1	2	25	4
	19	20	19	9	17	20	3	10	2	4	0
	0	32	17	22	2		19	0	1	37	0
	0		4	9			15		10	0	10
	28	27	6	1		25	8	7	0	20	0
	0	9	9	2	1	10	3	5	2	3	0
	36	31	29	7	15	26		13	8	20	0
	0	32	1	23	24	26	32	0	17	3	29
	0	16	0	4	10	5	0	0	8	23	1
	0	16	2	9	20	24	13	15	11	3	0
	0	18	0	0	11	10	0	4	1	13	0
	5	4	0	7	17	6	3	0	17	13	0
	Ö	25	0	2	1	27	21	0	17	11	0
	16	7	0	6	9	7	3	16	1	. 0	0
	0	Ö	ì	30	39	27		1	10	30	0
	40	40	40	9	40	25		2	3	35	0
	0	15	0	1	8	12		1	0	15	0
TOTAL	300	729	267	322	552	630	255	192	284	479	62

COLUMN	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
	0	2230	34	 5	0	1	22	40	40	20	20
	2	7035	78	0	0	12	62	90	90	30	60
	0	628	24	12	0	0	21	36	36	21	15
	0	1434	48	0	2	0	33	50	50	12	38
	0	319	13	0	0	1	13	14	14	3	11
	1	227	16	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	16
	0	1180	17	0	1	0	16	18	18	18	0
	0	515	13	5	0	0	9	18	18	10	8
	0	4210	16	17	2	0	22	35	35	0	25
	0	950	14	0	0	2	14	16	16	7	9
	0	2588	22	1	0	0	22	23	23	1	22
	0	150	10	0	0	0	8	8	10	4	6
	0	20	18	6	0	1	7	23	25	16	9
	0	815	21	3	0	0	0	6	24	4	
	0	0	41	16	2	6	44	65	65	53	12
	0	1385	17	4	2	1	19	24	24	14	10
	0	915	31	1	0	0	28	32	32	5	27
	0	692	32	0	0	0	20	32	32	7	25
	4	552	20	0	0	0	18	14	20	10	10
	0	8210	16	21	0	1	17	38	38	5	33
	0	1715	13	7	0	0	19	20	20	9	11
	ĺ	465	26	2	0	0	23	28	28	18	10
	ō	3003	9	0	0	1	7	7	10	2	8
	0	2216	35	1	2	3	37	41	41	33	8
	0	3478	24	21	3	1	29	49	49	6	41
	0	7475	27	4	1	0	27	32	32	6	25
	0	1310	24	3	1	1	8	29	29	13	16
	Õ	350	18	0	0	0	18	18	18	12	6
	Õ	3630	29	0	0	1	29	30	30	5	25
	ŏ	3225	25	2	0	1	26	28	28	9	19
	ő	360	3	14	Õ	ō	9	17	17	13	4
	ő	4995	41	Ô	Ö	o	33		41	33	8
	0	2332	40	ő	Õ	ō	37	40	40	40	0
•	0	280	15	ő	ŏ	1	15	16	16	14	2
TOTAL	8	68889	830	145	16	34	712	978	1025	453	559

COLUMN	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	28	0	0
	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	73	0
	0	23	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	28	14	4	0	0	0	0	4	19	0
	0	2	1	. 1	0	0	0	0	10	0	3
	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
	10	20	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	0
	0	16	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	18	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
	0	11	10	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	62	0	0
	0	18	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	19	7	2	1	0	0	0	3	23	0
	0	20	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	31	0
	0	16	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0
	0	22	8	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
	0	16	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	16	6	5	0	0	0	0	1	28	0
	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	36	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0
	2	47	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	1	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	19	3	0
	0	18	1	0	0	Ó	0	0	10	0	0
	0	12	6	0	Ō	0	0	0	0	0	Ō
	0	14	9	0	1	0	0	0	6	1	0
	0	20	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	8	7	2	0	0	0	0	Ö	0	. 0
	Ō	36	2	$\bar{2}$	1	0	Ö	Ö	Ö	27	0
	Ō	40	0	ō	ō	0	Ö	Ö	ŏ	0	ŏ
	0	3	13	0	Ŏ	0	Ŏ	O	Ö	Ö	Ŏ
OTAL	13	586	190	20	4	0	0	0	225	248	5

COLUMN	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85 	86	87
	0	0	0	1	1	12	16	7	8	25	23
	0	0	0	0	19	60	85	61	25	4	78
	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	2	8	26	21
	0	0	0	0	2	1	10	1	4	45	18
	0	0	0	8	0	9	14	14	0	0	10
	0	0	0	3	12	13	11	11	2	3	9
	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	17	1
	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	3	14	7
	0	0	0	0	7	4	3	6	1	28	7
	Ō	0	0	1	5	11	0	1	9	6	4
	Ō	0	0	0	0	23	0	23	0	0	18
	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	10	5
	Ō	0	0	0	11	17	8	0	8	17	14
	Ō	0	0	0	3	17	20	3	14	7	14
	0	0	0	0	13	24	49	19	23	23	28
	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	3	21	15
	Ö	0	0	0	2	3	19	2	17	13	19
	ŏ	0	Ō	0	2	1	11	3	5	24	16
	ő	Õ	Ö	0	13	6	0	0	0	20	13
	ő	Ő	0	0	30	32	35	21	11	6	4
	ő	ő	Ö	0	4	15	0	0	0	20	Ę
	Ö	ő	ő	Ö	1	1	16	1	14	13	23
	0	0	ő	Ö	. 5	1	0	0	0	10	
	0	Ö	ő	ŏ	Õ	3	4	4	2	35	
	0	0	Ö	ő	2	37	Õ	36	2	11	4
	0	Ö	Ö	ő	30	31	Ō	0	31	1	31
	0	Ö	ő	3	1	9	10	1	8	20	18
	0	ŏ	ő	ő	ō	Ō	12	0	5	13	
	0	Ö	Ö	ő	ĭ	20	0	20	2	8	1
	0	0	ő	ő	ō	28	0	0	0	28	28
		-	0	ő	ő	7	9	0	7	10	3
	0	0	0	1	26	28	12	8	4	29	28
	0	0		0	32	7	11	2	5	33	10
	0 0	0	0	0	1	1	3	Õ	5	11	10
TOTAL	0	0	0	17	230	429	379	248	226	551	509

COLUMN	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98
	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	4	0	1
	0	0	0	26	19	0	0	14	14	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	11	0	0
	0	0	0	7	4	0	0	12	7	0	0
	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	5	7	0	0	2	3	0	0
	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	8	5	0	0
	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	4	0	1
	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	6	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	6	1	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	0	0
	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	4	0	0
	0	2	0	5	2	0	0	13	9	5	10
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	8	0	0
	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	7	12	1	0
	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	2	2
	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	4	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	. 0	0
	1	0	0	7	6	0	0	6	2	0	0
	0	0	0	7	15	0	0	5	3	11	5
	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	14	12	1	0
	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	12	10	0	2
	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	8	5	0	2
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	13	0	0
	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	3	0	0
	0	1	1	5	2	4	2	0	1	0	0
	1	3	0	11	17	0	0	4	4	0	0
	0	1	1	1	5	0	0	10	4	0	0
	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
COTAL	4	10	3	101	102	5	2	193	177	20	23

COLUMN	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
	0	0	28	17	2		2	0	1	15	24
	0	0	47	30	74	26	25	2	0	60	28
	0	0	20	9	0		0		12	6	
	0	0	33	25	8				9	5	16
	0	0	3	7				0	0	13	
	0	0	7	6	9				0	0	2
	0	0	16	19	2			18	0	0	(
	0	0	14	6	2			2	11	1	4
	0	0	18	10	2	2	2	20	14	1	(
	0	0	10	8	16	0	0	16	0	0	(
	0	0	10	9	23	9	9	21	0	2	(
	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	6
	0	0	14	6	0	0	0	0	0	25	(
	0	0	22	8	2	1	2	24	0	0	(
	0	0	41	34	31	13		2	4	31	28
	0	Ō	10	13	1	1	1	10	8	4	2
	Ō	0	17	12	4	3	2	20	6	. 6	(
	0	0	22	14	0			8	19	4	1
	Ō	0	10	4	1	2	2	7	0	1	12
	ō	0	34	22	34	5		13	2	21	2
	0	Ō	9	12	8				0	4	1
	Ŏ	Ö	13	10	7	7	7	12	4	10	2
	Ō	Ö	4	3	0	0		0	3	2	5
	Ö	Ŏ	28	25	31	24	8	16	0	4	21
	Ŏ	1	15	14	49	26		0	_	49	0
	Ŏ	ō	27	6	32	6			3	3	1
	Ö	Ö	19	13	9			0	1	14	
	0	o	12	6	2				10	1	0
	0	0	28	18	24				0	ō	30
	Ö	0	7	0	3				0	ő	0
	Ö	Ö	9	11	1	3		4	ő	ő	13
	Ö	ŏ	32	31	12	11			ő	Ö	22
	0	0	27	25	3	3		1	ő	Ö	39
	0	o	10	14	Ö	0	Ō	1	7	4	4
TOTAL	0	1	619	450	406	184	146	338	118	286	283

COLUMN	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
	14	17	6	9	8	22	1	0	0	1	0
	39	37	36	41	8	44	3	0	2	2	1
	13	14	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	33	24	19	1	0	3	1	0	2	0	0
	8	8	4	5	0	4	1	0	1	1	0
	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
	9	8	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	0
	9	7	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0
	0	2	2	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
	17	20	28	45	6	51	1	0	1	0	0
	18	15	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
	25	21	22	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0
	24	19	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	2	2	2	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	21	17	13	1	0	3	0	0	1	1	0
	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	32	28	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	6	2	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
	10	10	6	7	3	19	0	0	0	0	0
	14	4	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	0
	1	3	4	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
	41	40	1	0	40	3	1	1	0	0	0
	25	14	Ō	Ō	34	3	2	Ō	0	2	0
	0	i	Ö	Ō	0	Ö	1	Ō	4	0	0
TOTAL	356	312	188	118	106	198	22	11	30	15	1

COLUMN	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131
	0	0	0	0	0	2	38	0	22	0	0
	0	2	1	0	3	10	71	3	66	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	16	10	0
	0	0	0	0	1	0	49	0	31	6	1
	0	1	1	0	0	0	12	0	14	0	0
	0	0	0	1	0	14	0	1	15	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	6	8	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	2	11	1
	0	0	0	1	1	7	21	5	34	0	0
	1	0	0	0	0	1	15	0	15	0	0
	0	0	2	0	1	5	15	0	23	0	0
	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	0	0	3	0
	0	0	0	1	0	0	24	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	8	0	1	15	0	22	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	1	63	1	43	0	0
	0	0	0	2	0	0	21	1	10	10	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	2	20	12	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	21	11	0
	0	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	4	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	4	16	3	9
	0	0	0	0	2	0	18	0	16	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	4	24	0	15	11	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	9	1 3
	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	6	3	0	3
	0	3	0	3	0	3	39	1	0	0	7
	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	28	2	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	19	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	18	0	0
	0	0	1	0	0	0	28	1	0	0	0
	0	0	1	0	0	11	16	0	28	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	4	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	8	28	5	6	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	2	38	0	1	0	0
	Ō	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	3	12	1
TOTAL	1	6	6	24	9	70	874	36	523	100	23

COLUMN	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142
	18	9	2	1	18	6	11	6	3	4	4
	24	41	1	0		10	19		0	25	4
	10	25	1	1		5	3	2	0	0	4
	12	36	0	1		2	4	3	0	0	10
	0	7	0	0	_	2	6	2	2	4	3
	.1	14	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
	10	8	0	0		0	0	0	2	1	0
	4	14	6	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	0
	1	35	3	0		11	0	5	1	2	2
	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	23	1	0	_		3	0	7	0	2
	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	2	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	22	14	1	3	27	11	17	4	12	6	30
	4	20	4	5	9	2	2	0	1	0	0
	0	32	2	1	7	1	2	1	0	0	9
	0	32	2	3	6	1	4	0	0	1	3
	16	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10	33	4	2	19	18	0	1	0	0	1
	4	19	2	1	6	5	1	3	0	0	0
	2	26	0	2	5	0	3	0	2	0	8
	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	35	5	1	1	0	1	3	3	1	1	0
	42	7	6	5	6	3	4	3	1	2	15
	2	30	0	0	5	0	4	1	3	0	0
	10	2	1	0	10	5	5	0	2	2	7
	0	17	2	4	7	2	1	1	0	0	3
	30	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	0	28	0	0	11	0	5	0	4	0	4
	13	1	0	0	6	0	3	0	8	4	1
	35	15	2	0	2	1	1	1	2	1	0
	39	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
	0	14	1	2	4	1	3	1	0	0	5
COTAL	379	562	42	33	232	89	107	52	51	54	119

COLUMN	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153
	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	2	2	0
	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	3	0
	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
	0	Ō	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	4	0	0	6	0	0	1	2	1	1	1
	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	5	2	0	0
	Ŏ	ō	ō	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0
	Ŏ	Ō	1	ō	0	Ö	0	1	1	0	0
	Ö	Ö	ō	Ō	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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TOTAL	16	21	14	19	6	4	3	39	23	14	5

COLUMN	154	155	156	157
	2	1	5 9	0 5 1 3
	2 3	1 2 2	9	5
	0	2	6	1
	0	1	6	0
	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	1
	0	0	0 4	1
	3 3	0		4
	3	1	11 2	1
	0	0	3	1
	0	0	1	0
	0	0	1	Č
	0	0	0	
	0	0	7	3
	1	1 3 2 2 0 2	7	Č
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	0	Ö	4 2	
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	1	ō	11	
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	2	0	2	
	ő	0	0	
	1	0	11	
	ō	0	4	
	0	1	8	
	0	0	5	
	2	0	7	
	0	0	1	
TOTAL	31	20	153	4

APPENDIX DATA OF UBSP BASTI - PART I

(SAMPLE HOUSE-HOLD SURVEY CONDUCTED AT GIDS, LUCKNOW, AUGUST-DECEMBER, 1998)

	(7)RAEBARE	ELI				C O	L U	M N		NO	•		
	UBSP BASTI	S	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	BALAPUR		7	0	1	2	6	6	3	. 9	6	0	
2	BARWARIPUR	}	5	0	1	5	4	2	2	6	6	0	
3	BASANTOLA		10	1	0	1	1	7	4	1	1	0	
4	DEVENANDPU	IR	5	0	1	0	4	10	1	10	6	0	
5	GHOSIYANA		19	6	0	12	9	31	16	38	32	0	
6	JOSHIYANA		11	0	2	3	2	6	4	10	16	3	
7	KHALI-SAHA	\mathbf{T}	17	1	2	10	10	12	12	27	26	0	
8	KHASPARI		9	0	3	4	3	5	7	13	9	2	
9	KHATRANA		6	0	0	1	2	6	6	10	8	1	
10	RAIPUR		14	2	1	6	4	11	12	18	15	2	
11	SHAHTOLA		24	1	1	9	16	26	14	35	27	2	
12	TELIYAKOT		7	1	1	0	2	5	1	6	17	1	
13	BAHRANA		6	0	0	4	3	7	8	9	8	1	
14	YAHYAPUR		19	5	0	6	4	14	15	27	22	0	
TOT	ral .		159	17	13	63	70	148	105	219	199	12	
COI	LUMN	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
		1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	
		2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	
		0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
		0	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	13	0	
		2	0	1	6	2	0	0	0	1	4	0	
		0	0	3	13	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	
		0	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	9	0	
		1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	6	0	
		1	2	1	16	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
		2	1	0	21	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	
		0	0	1	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	
		0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
		1	1	1	18	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	
TOT	AL	10	9	8	100	8	6	0	3	1	62	1	

COLUMN	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	0	0	13 12	15 15	4 2	3	0	0	0		0
	o	0	21	18	0	0	0	0	0	0 1	0
	ő	ő	20	12	0	ő	0	Ô	Ō	0	0
	0	0	80	52	7	5	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	14	23	2	3	4	0	1	0	0
	0	0	42	47	8	5	1	0	0	0	0
	0 0	0	22 8	18 7	4 2	3 3	0 2	2	0 6	0 2	0
	Ö	ő	26	27	8	6	5	1	1	0	1
	3	0	73	57	2	1	1	0	0	0	Ō
	0	0	12	21	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
	1	0	18	20	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	27	24	17	15	2	2	3	4	1
TOTAL	4	0	388	356	59 	45 	15	9	13	7	2
COLUMN	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	5 9	0 1	0	0	0	0 0
	ő	Ö	ő	o	ő	5	ō	ő	0	ő	ő
	0	0	0	0	0	9	5	5	0	1	0
	1	0	0	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	16	1	0	0	0	0
	0 1	0	0	0	0	8 3	1 3	0	0	0	0 1
	Ô	0	0	0	0	11	3	Ö	ő	0	Ō
	Ö	Ö	Ō	0	Ō	22	2	Ō	0	1	Ö
	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
	0	1	0	0	0	17	1	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	1	1	0	0	135	17	7	3	2	1
COLUMN	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
	0	6	3	3	4	0	0	0	0	7	0
	0	5 10	3	2 4	3 6	0	0	2	2	1 10	0
	3	4	2	1	4	0	ő	ő	0	5	0
	Ö	19	9	9	9	3	0	Ö	3	16	Ö
	0	10	5	0	8	1	1	0	0	11	0
	0	16	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	17	0
	0	9	5	4	5	0	0	0	1	8	0
	0	6 12	3	3 2	2 12	4 2	0	0	0	6 10	0
	. 0	24	24	5	14	0	0	0	0	24	0
	ő	7	3	3	2	0	Ö	O	1	6	0
	Ö	6	2	0	5	0	0	0	1	3	2
	0	17	8	0	15	4	0	0	2	17	0

COLUMN	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
	0	510	7	0	0		7	7	7	1	6
	0	250	5	0	0			5	5	1	4
	0	645	10	0	0		10	10		4	6
	0	585	3	0	0		5	5	5	0	5
	0	1305 1125	17 9	0	0		19	19	19	9	10
	0	760	17	2	0		9 17	11 17	11 17	2	9 16
	0	870	9	0	0		9	9	9	3	6
	Ŏ	410	3	2	0		1	6	6	4	2
	0	685	12	0	2		9	14	14	4	10
	0	1860	24	0	0	0	24	24	24	7	17
	0	410	7	0	0	0	7	7	7	3	4
	0	135	4	0	0	2	4	5	6	3	3
	0	1190	17	1	1	0	13	19	19	6	13
TOTAL	0	10740	144	5	3	7	139	158	159	48	111
COLUMN	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0
	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
	0	0	3 5	0	0	0	0	0	2 13	0	0
	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	ő	0
	ő	6	Ö	ŏ	ő	ő	ŏ	ŏ	11	Ö	ŏ
	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0
	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0
TOTAL	0	23	16	5 	0	0	0	0	115	5	0
COLUMN	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87
	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	0	4	3	0
	0	0	0	0	0 2	3 8	2 7	0	1 7	4	3
	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	. 0	í	4	2
	0	0	0	0	4	13	11	0	10	9	6 2 7
	0	Ö	ŏ	Ö	3	11	10	Ö	10	1	1
	Ö	Ö	0	0	0	15	9	0	9	8	6
	0	0	0	0	1	7	4	0	3	6	5
	0	0	0	1	4	6	6	4	1	1	4
	0	0	0	0	14	14	11	0	11	3	9
	0	0	0	0	9	17	20	0	14	10	6
	0	0	0	0	2	5	3	0	3	4	4
	0	0	0	0	10	19	3 16	0	1 16	5	2 14
nom A T	0	0	0	1		126		4	91	64	69
TOTAL								- T			

COLUMN											
COLUMN	88	89 	90	91	92 	93	94	95 	96 	97	98
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	, 2 5	6 4	0	(
	Ö	0	0	0	0	0		1	1	0	(
	Ö	ő	0	ő	0	Ö	0	Ô	4	0	Ò
	0	0	0	0	0	0		12	9	0	(
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	(
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	(
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	(
	0 0	2 0	0	0	0	0	0	1 6	2 4	0	(
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	16	0	C
	ő	ő	ő	ő	0	Ö	0	Ő	2	0	Č
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	Ċ
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	0
TOTAL	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	63	70	0	0
COLUMN	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
	0	0	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
	0	0	10 31	1 16	0	0	0	0	0	5 19	0
	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	11	. 0
	ő	ŏ	12	12	. 0	Ö	ő	o	ŏ	17	Ö
	0	0	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
	0	0	11	12	0	0	0	0	0	13	1
	0	0	26	14	0	0	0	0	0	24	0
	0	0	5 7	1 8	0	0	0	0	0	7 6	0
	ő	0	14	15	0	0	0	0	0	19	10
TOTAL	0	0	148	105	0	0	0	0	0	157	2
COLUMN	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
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	Ŏ	O	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

COLUMN	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131
	0	0	0				7	0	0	0	7
	0	0	0	0			4	1	0	0	5
	0	0	0	0	0		10 5	0	0	0	10 5
	Ö	0	0		0		19	0	0	0	19
	0	0	0	0	0	Õ	11	0	0	Ő	10
	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	17
	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	9
	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
	0	0	0	0	0	0	14 24	0	0	0	11 24
	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	24 7
	Ő	0	0	Ö	0	ő	6	ő	0	0	6
	0	0	Ö	0	Ö	Ö	19	Ö	Ö	Ö	19
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	158	1	0	0	155
COLUMN	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142
where these makes about after about some some same same some some	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	0	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
	0 0	5 19	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1 0
	1	10	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	4
	Ô	17	Ō	ő	1	0	2	ő	1	ő	6
	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	1	1
	0	6	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
	3	11	1	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	1
	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	0	7 6	0	0	0 2	1 0	0	0	0	0	2 2
	0	19	0	0	2	0	2	0	Ö	ő	4
TOTAL	4	154	2	0	11	1	7	1	4	2	35
COLUMN	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
	0	0	0	1	1	. 0	0	4	Ô	2	1
	Ö	ŏ	o	ō	ō	0	ŏ	$\hat{2}$	Õ	0	Õ
	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
	- 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0 2	0	0	0
	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	0	1	0	0	Ō	0	0	1	ő	o
	Ō	0	1	o	ő	0	1	0	0	1	0

COLUMN	154	155	156	157
	1	0	1	0
	0	0	0	0
	0	0	2	0
	0	0	1	0
	2	1	11	1
	1	0	3	0
	2	0	11	0
	1	0	3	0
	0	0	4	0
	0	0	1	0
	1	1	6	1
	0	0	2	0
	0	1	3	0
	2	1	6	0
TOTAL	10	4	54	2

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APPENDIX DATA OF UBSP BASTI - PART I
(SAMPLE HOUSE-HOLD SURVEY CONDUCTED AT GIDS, LUCKNOW, AUG.-DEC.1998)

(8) SHAHJAHANPUR	2				C (OL	U M	N	N	0.	
UBSP BASTIS		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 ABDULLAGANJ 2 AHMADPUR	-	7 13	0	4	2	1 5	6 5	1 11	17 24	7 22	2 0
3 AZIZGANJ		35	6			13	20	18	63	47	3
4 GADHI-GADDIPURA 5 JALALNAGAR		24 17	0 4			4 5	13 11	17 10	34 33	37 18	1 1
6 KAKRA		37	5			18	28	18	74	67	2
7 LODHIPURA		9	1			3	6	2	18	13	5
8 NABADA		15	1	2	6	1	3	7	30	20	0
9 NAIBASTI		7	0	•		1	1	5	20	15	0
10 NASAR-ZAI		32	10			14	30	32	70	40	3
11 WORKZAI		4	0	1	3	1	4	2	8	7	0
TOTAL		200	27	28	58	66	127	123	391	293	17
COLUMN	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
	0	0	0	10	2	0	0	3	0	3	0
	5	2	1	35	0	0	0	8	0	3	0
	2	2	2	22	4	0	0	1	0	0	0
	2	2	1 0	12 50	2	2	0	3	0	1 3	0
	1	0	0	50 6	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
	0	ő	0	9	Ö	0	ő	$\hat{1}$	ő	ō	Ö
	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	10	6	4	212	9	2	0	23	0	16	0
COLUMN	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	0	0	16	8	8	1	1	0	3	0	1
	4	0	23	31	6	4	2	3	2	1	0
	0	0	55	70	23	15	13	4	7	0	3
	0	0	35	49 27	17 5	10	5	6 2	2 4	1 2	0
	0	0	46 96	101	10	6 5	8	1	0	0	1
	0	0	20	12	2	6	4	1	4	1	0
	3	1	25	20	6	5	5	5	1	Ô	1
	ő	Ō	13	14	2	5	5	2	1	0	O
	1	0	99	83	19	3	6	3	3	0	0
·	0	, O	10	10	3	1	2	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	8	1	438	425	101	61	52	27	27	5	6

COLUMN	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	3		0	0
	1	0	0	0	0	5	6	2		3	0
	0	1	1	0	0	13		10		2	1
	1	0	0	0	0	9	11	4		1	0
	0	0	0	1	0	6	5	6		2	2
	0	0	0	0	0	24 4	11	2 1	0	13	0
	0	2	0	0	0	9	4	2		0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	1	0	Ö
	ő	Ő	1	ő	Ö	14	12	6	4	2	2
	0	Ō	ō	0	0	3	0	1	ō	ō	ō
TOTAL	2	4	2	1	0	94	68	38	8	23	5
COLUMN	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
	0	7	5	2	4	3	3	0	4	3	0
	0	8	4	4	10	3	1	3	3	7	0
	35	20	18	2	13	14	18	0	19	10	6
	0	15	11	10	22	10	4	3	10	5	6
	0	10 6	8 5	8 5	9 13	3 5	7 8	0	7 20	6 15	4 2
	0	4	2	3	5	4	1	1	20	. 6	0
	0	9	7	3	9	1	6	Ō	7	7	1
	ő	1	ó	4	6	1	1	ő	3	2	2
	0	27	15	11	13	14	7	0	20	12	ō
	0	2	1	3	4	1	1	0	3	1	0
TOTAL	35	109	76	55	108	59	57	7	98	74	21
COLUMN	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
	0	245	2	3	2	0	0	7	7	5	2
	0	1965	12	1	- 0	0	11	13	13	6	7
	0	4005	26	3	2	4	25	35	35	13	22
	0	2085	10	13	1	0	9	24	24	8	16
	0	923	12	1	0	4	13	17	17	9	8
	0	3954	15	10	1	11	25	36	36	14	23
	0	1340	8	1	0	0	6	9	9	5	4
	0	360	15	0	0	0	13 2	13 7	13 7	8 2	7 5
	0	640 5669	3 19	12	0	1	20	32	32	13	19
	0	192	0	3	1	0	0	4	4	2	2
TOTAL	0	21378	122	48	7	23	124	197	197	85	115

COLUMN	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4		0
	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	7		0
	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	19		0
	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12		0
	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	9		0
	0	29	1	0	0	0	3	0	4		0
	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5		0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15		0
	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3		0
	0	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	14		0
	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	0	99	3	1	1	0	3	0	93	13	0
COLUMN	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87
	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	6	2
	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2		0
	0	0	0	0	1	12	26	1	25		5
	0	0	0	0	1	10	13	2	11	11	6
•	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	35	0
	0	0	0	0	1	5	6	3	3	3	6
	0	0	0	0	0	8	11	1	10		7
	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	3	2		3
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0
	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	1	1	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	1	5	41	69	12	57	131	29
COLUMN	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98
And sold the step step step step step step step ste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	13		0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	4	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	18	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	0	0	0,	0	0	0	0	14	14	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	66	0	0

TOTAL	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	100 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6 5 20 13 11 28 6 3 1 30 4	1 11 18 17 10 18 2 7 5 32 2 123	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 8 3 8 0 25	3 0 19 0 0 8 4 6 0 0 1 41	4 1 0 0 17 1 0 0 2 3	0 3 15 24 17 12 4 1 4 22 0
	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5 20 13 11 28 6 3 1 30 4 127 	11 18 17 10 18 2 7 5 32 2 123	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6 0 0 0 0 0 8 3 8 0 25	0 19 0 0 8 4 6 0 0 1 41	4 1 0 0 17 1 0 0 2 3 3 32	3 15 24 17 12 4 1 4 22 0
	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	20 13 11 28 6 3 1 30 4 127 	18 17 10 18 2 7 5 32 2 123	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 8 3 8 0 25	19 0 0 8 4 6 0 0 1 41	1 0 0 17 1 0 0 2 3 3 32	15 24 17 12 4 1 4 22 0
	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	13 11 28 6 3 1 30 4 127 	17 10 18 2 7 5 32 2 123	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 8 3 8 0 25	0 0 8 4 6 0 0 1 41 	0 0 17 1 0 0 2 3 3 32	24 17 12 4 1 4 22 0 102
	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 	11 28 6 3 1 30 4 127 	10 18 2 7 5 32 2 123	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 8 3 8 0 25	0 8 4 6 0 0 1 41 41	17 1 0 0 2 3 3 32	17 12 4 1 4 22 0 102
	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 110 7 11	0 0 0 0 0 0 111 2 3 13	6 3 1 30 4 127 112 1	2 7 5 32 2 123 113 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 8 3 8 0 25	4 6 0 0 1 41 41	1 0 0 2 3 32 119	4 1 4 22 0 102
	0 0 0 0 0 0 	0 0 0 0 0 	3 1 30 4 127 112 1	7 5 32 2 123 113 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	8 3 8 0 25 	6 0 0 1 41 118	0 0 2 3 32 119	1 4 22 0 102 120
	0 0 0 0 0 4 7 11 7	0 0 0 0 	1 30 4 127 112 1	5 32 2 123 113 0 0	0 0 0 0 	0 0 0 0 115	0 0 0 0 116	3 8 0 25 117	0 0 1 41 118	0 2 3 32 119	102 120 0
	0 0 0 110 4 7 11	0 0 0 111 	30 4 127 ———————————————————————————————————	32 2 123 113 0 0	0 0 0 114	0 0 0 115	0 0 0 116	25 117	0 1 41 118	2 3 32 119	22 0 102 120
	0 1110 4 7 111	0 0 111 2 3 13	127 112 1	123 113 113 0	0 0 114 0	0 0 115 3	0 0 116	0 25 117 0	41 118 0	3 32 119	0 102 120
	110 4 7 11 7	111 2 3 13	112 1 1	113 0 0	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
COLUMN	4 7 11 7	2 3 13	1 1	0 0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
	$\begin{array}{c} 7 \\ 11 \\ 7 \end{array}$	3 13	1	0							
	11 7	13			1		^	_	_	^	0
•	7		0	A			0	0	0		_
		~	^			19 11	2	0	1 2	1	0
	8	6	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
	31	14	1	ő	Ö		ő	ő	ő	ő	ő
	7	2	1	0	0		0	0	1	0	1
	13	13	4	1	4		0	0	1	0	0
	3	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
	16 1	14	0	0	0	15 3	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0
TOTAL	108	74	8	5	6	99	4	1	6	2	1
COLUMN	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131
	0	0	0								
	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	10	0	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	1 0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	24 17	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	1	ő	1	15
	Ö	Ö	o	ő	o	Ö	9	0	0	3	0
	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	0	8	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	5	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	32 4	0	0	0 1	0 2 1
	0	0	0					_			
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	1	198	1	23	5	23

COLUMN											
	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142
	4	3	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	10	1	0	1	1	4	0	3	0	(
	34	1	0	0	19	0	5	1	10	1	(
	24	0	0	0	8	0	1	0	4	0	(
	17	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	1
	21	16	3	0	19	0	10	0	0	0	C
	6 7	3 8	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	C
	2	4	0	0	7	0	4	0	2	0	0
	30	2	6	0	13	0	0 7	0	2 4	0	0
	2	2	0	0	1	o	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	149	49	15	0	77	1	32	1	29	1	1
COLUMN	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153
	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Ō	Ō	Ŏ
	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	1	0
	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	2 0	1 0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
RORL	1	6	3	0	1	1	0	11	5	3	2
COLUMN	154	155	156	 157							
	•	•	3	0							
	0	0	1	0							
	0	2	8	0							
	0	0	3	1							
	0	0	1	0							
•	1	0	7	0							
	0	0	1	0							
	0	0	3 1	0							
	0	1	5	2							
	0	0	0	0							
	U	•	•	-							

(See details of Column No. in the list of Key-Codes)

Source: Based on Survey Conducted at Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow for the Project: 'Evaluation of Urban Basic Services For the Poor', Aug-Dec. 1998

APPENDIX DATA OF U.B.S.P.-PART II
(SAMPLE HOUSE-HOLD SURVEY CONDUCTED AT GIDS, LUCKNOW, AUG.-DEC.1998)

TOWN/	UBSP		C	o L u	M N	5	NO.				
CITY	BAST		2	3	 4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DEHRADUN	10	214		19	79	93	115	128	276	282	3
FAIZABAD	14	205		11	71	68	130	151	376	322	9
GHAZIABAD	8	356		48	132			187	473	474	12
GORAKHPUR	48	416		46	168			220	605	549	7
JHANSI	8	376		58	135			189	584	568	19
LUCKNOW	34	1025		111	299		639	474	1915	1552	71
RAEBARELI	14	159		13	63	70		105	219	199	12
SHAHJ-PUR	11	200	27	28	58	66	127	123	391	293	17
TOTAL	147	2951	339	334	1005	950	1873	1577	4839	4239	150
COLUMN	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	5	1	0	117	25	4	0	71	12	49	10
	6	5	2	96	9	13	0	62	2	79	4
	10	0	1	177	26	13	2	113	8	65	1
	7	5	1	228	3	20	2	129	7	79	1
	24	14	16	300	15	17	0	82	7	42	11
	40	35	36	650	89	62	3	362	11	263	7
	10 10	9 6	8 4	100 212	8 9	6 2	0	$\begin{matrix} 3 \\ 23 \end{matrix}$	1 0	62 16	1 0
TOTAL	112	75	68	1880	184	137	7	845	48	655	35
COLUMN	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	7	2	198	266	133	137	48	37	37	22	29
	8	1	244	275	146	147	109	80	58	25	33
	34	5	303	423	239	193	128	75	92	41	60
	9	0	529	595	237	206	137	77	71	40	71
	53	2	462	551	282	229	198	121	129	42	29
	36			1593	595	476	348	183	305	117	139
	4 8	0	388 438	356 425	59 101	45 61	15 52	9 27	13 27	7 5	2 6
TOTAL		•							732		
where does notice where street course grown streets which weeks											
COLUMN	33	34	35 	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	26			0	0		102				45
	18	22			- 0		97	12	78		8
	22		19	10	1		133		100	63	
	38	43		0	0	54		80		38	
	-13			2	0	166	250	408	31	127	27
	63		47		0		17		3		183 1
	2 2	1 4	1 2	0	0	94		38	8	23	5
TOTAL	184	303	127	17	1	863	1197	891	635	349	421

COLUMN	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
	55	165	1	14	41	154	23	214	0	0	0
	90		8	60	106	130	26	65	108		1
	192	305	22	86	196	287	111	231	59	66	0
	47	340	3	202	252	316	34	11	377	28	0
	176	275	281	108	121	265	216	98	41	132	105
	300		267	322	552	630	255	192	284		62
	3		86	36	97	14	2	2	13		3
	35	109	76	55	108	59	57	7	98	74	21
rotal	898	2178	744	883	1473	1855	724	820.	980	951	192
COLUMN	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
	0		140		1	73	210				75
	0	3317	203		0	1	204				91
	0	4823	308	16	5	27	329	311		206	150
	0	3889	413	1	0	2	416	349	416	167	249
	0	24070	239	48	9	80	246	374	374		26
	8	68889	830		16	34	712	978	1025		559
	0	10740	144	5	3	7	139		159		111
	0	21378	122	48	7	23	124	197	197	85	115
COTAL	8	137914	2399	264	41	247	2380	2768	2930	1562	1376
COLUMN	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
	0	157	22	1	0	0	0	0	34		
0.0	0	82	2	0	1	0	0	0	120		0
	0			0	0	0	0	0	175	66	0
	0	218	4	0	0	0	0	0	194		0
	0	21	2	0	0	0	0	1	352		0
	13			20	4		. 0	0	225		5
0	0	23	16	5	0	0	0	0		5	0
	0	99	3	1	1	0	3	0	93	13	0
COTAL	13	1336	270	27	6	0	3	1	1308	529	.5
COLUMN	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87
	0	0	1	21	132	87	154	35	105	74	158
	0	0	0	0	133	50	142	6	130	69	106
	0	0	0	24	126	101	251	46	125	185	199
	0	0	0	5	136	154	371	39	274	103	284
* .	0	0	0	5	175	244	225	98	139	139	110
* -*	0	0	0	17	230	429	379	248	226	551	509
7	0	0	0	1	50	126		4		64	69
3.0	0	0	0	1	5	41	69	12	57	131	29
COTAL	0	0	1	74	987	1232	1698	488	1147	1316	1464
										-	

					· — — — —						
COLUMN	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98
	0	0	0	49	64	0	0	30	29	16	26
	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	71	68	0	0
	0	0	0	42	27	0	0	90	86	8	8
	0	0	0	15	22	0	0	153	123	3	0
	10	4	3	24	24	0	0	111	90	5	3
	4	10	3	101	102	5	2	193	177	20	23
	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	63	70	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	66	0	0
TOTAL	17	20	6	231	239	5	2	769	709	52	60
COLUMN	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109
	0	0	99	102	116	95	102	192	15	0	7
	0	0	130	151	0	0	0	0	2	13	190
	0	0	234	179	78	52	56	145	69	51	91
	0	0	252	220	46	30	33	0	0	371	45
	0	0	212	186	206	117	49	229	5	17	125
	0	1	619	450	406	184	146	338	118	286	283
	0	0	148	105	0	0	0	0	0	157	2
	0	0	127	123	0	0	0	25	41	32	102
TOTAL	0	1	1821	1516	852	478	386	929	250	927	845
COLUMN	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
-	75	88	74	78	34	165	5	2	0	2	0
	33	58	49	109	32	122	2	0	5	1	0
	136	177	160	166	42	274	9	4	4	4	2
	207	239	242	206	40	284	2	3	2	0	0
	13	20	19	22	27	95	7	6	24	12	1
	356	312	188	118	. 106	198	22	11	30	15	1
	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	9	5	0
	108	74	8	5	6	99	4	1	6	2	1
TOTAL	928	968	741	704	287	1237	53	28	80	41	5
COLUMN	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131
	0	0	0	0	0	2	211	1	183	14	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	185	20	0	1	7
	0	0	0	25	0	3	324	4	223	6	22
	0	0	0	1	0	0	415	0	1	0	359
	0	0	0	0	0	9	322	45	258	18	1
	1	6	6	24	9	70	874	36	523	100	23
	0	0	0	0	0	0	158	1	0	0	155
	0	0	0	0	0	1	198	1	23	5	23,
FOTAL	1	6	6	50	9	85	2687	108	1211	144	590

COLUMN	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142
	17	142	1		29	11	19	7	7	3	2
	197	0	28	8	108	7	39	4		6	118
	105	128	15	26	91	59	43	9		15	27
	56 99	168 272	23	26	146	45	46	12	$\frac{11}{7}$	22	158
	379	562	11 42	4 33	102 232	38 89	16 107	76 52	7 51	9 54	12 119
	4	154	2	0	11	1	7	32 1	4	2	35
	149	49			77	1	32	1	29	1	1
TOTAL	1006	1475	137	98	796	251	309	162	152	112	472
COLUMN	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153
and here with their than topy or	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	14	4	0	1
	79	1	0	0	3	3	0	7	2	0	3
	20	5	1	3	4	1	0	13	2	3	5
	141	0	2	1	4	0	0	15	4	4	2
	2	14	5	2	6	2	3	34	11	11	10
	16	21		19	6	4	3	39	23	14	5
	3	6	2	1	5	1	2	13	6	4	2
	1	6	3	0	1	1	0	11	5	3	2
TOTAL	262	55	27	26	29	12	8	146	57	39	3.0
COLUMN	15	4 15	5 156	157	,						
		0 (0 17	4	_						
			$6 \overline{27}$								
			1 36								
			2 31								
	2	0 10	0 114	14							
	3										
	1										
		1	3 33	3						4	
TOTAL	7	0 40	6 465	80							